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HISTORY OF THE  
**State Normal School**

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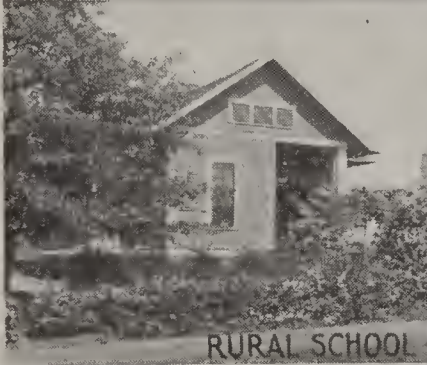




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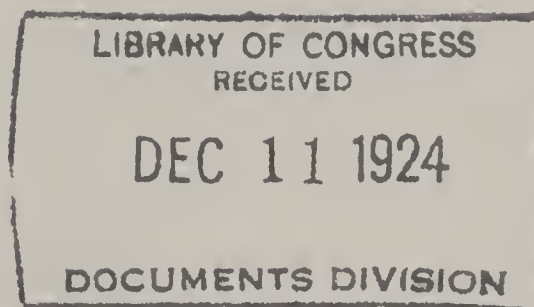
History of the  
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL  
Athens, Georgia

E. S. SELL, B. S. A., M. S. Agr.  
Professor of Agriculture and Rural Social Science

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“Your committee feel warranted in considering the subject of education, the noblest and most important that can engage the attention of the law-giver. It lies, in truth, at the basis of the whole solid system. It affects not only the individual happiness, the character and usefulness of those who are its objects, but it exerts a most powerful and irresistible influence upon the government, the laws and the liberties of the communities. No nation, when the majority of the people is well educated, can remain enslaved; no nation, when the great mass is ignorant, can retain its freedom. In proportion to the general intelligence will be the force, the wealth and the influence of the State; and the State will be respected in the exact ratio of the instructed talent it can bring into its negotiations.”

From a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of Georgia, December 22nd, 1831.

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## PREFACE

At the suggestion of Hon. B. S. Miller, president of the Board of Trustees, Professor F. A. Merrill was authorized by the Board at its meeting in May, 1917, to prepare a history of the State Normal School. Professor Merrill left the School shortly after this time to go into the service of the Government for special work during the war and never completed the task. The Board at its meeting in 1922, authorized the writer to prepare the history. It has been done under the direction of Hon. B. S. Miller, who has from time to time given most valuable aid in making the history complete. All of the suitable material belonging to the School and the files of *The Athens Banner* as far back as 1891 have been freely consulted.

The State Normal School has never been able to accommodate all of the students that have applied for admission. This has been largely due to the fact that the graduates of this institution have been, on the whole, very successful in their chosen profession; the dormitory space as well as the recitation rooms have never been adequate; and the authorities have always tried to keep the expenses of the students reduced to a minimum.

Individuals have been generous in financing the needs of the School but the State might wisely have made larger appropriations in order that a greater number of trained teachers could be prepared for the common schools of the State. Friends of the School have given far more for buildings and equipment than the State has given for this purpose.

The State of Georgia appropriates one-half of its revenue, or approximately four and one-half million dollars for the common schools. This large expenditure of money cannot result in the greatest good, unless our rural schools can be supplied with adequately trained teachers.

The author is grateful to Mr. F. A. Lipscomb for the use of some very valuable scrap books that belonged to his mother, and to Mr. Lawton B. Evans, Judge J. D. Bradwell, Mr. E. C. Branson, Mr. Jere M. Pound and Hon. B. S. Miller for furnishing facts and suggestions that have aided in the preparation of this little volume. The writer is indebted to Professor P. F. Brown for aid in reading the proof.

Athens, Georgia.

E. S. SELL.

February 1, 1923.



## INTRODUCTION

In the evolution of the American Public School System it was many years before provision was made for the technical training of teachers. For a long period these were selected by reason of their academic training in colleges or "academies." "Teachers' Institutes" were not infrequently held, as voluntary assemblages of the teachers themselves for mutual counsel and improvement. In 1820 a "Teachers' Training School" was established in Philadelphia as part of the city school system. The example was slowly followed in a few Eastern and Northern States (Boston, 1852.) These schools were largely of the nature of the "institutes," designed for benefit of those already actively engaged in teaching. In 1837, Horace Mann became Secretary of the newly created Board of Education of Massachusetts and began his long and famous career as foremost advocate of public education in the United States. Under his administration there was established, at Boston, in 1839, as part of the public school system, the first "Normal School" in America, designed for the technical training of those who purposed to enter upon a profession of teaching. Other States soon followed; notably New York, at Albany, in 1844. By 1860, at the outbreak of the War between the States, one or more Normal Schools had been established in nearly all of the Northern and Eastern States.

The school systems of the North and East, for many cogent reasons, were not suited to the peculiar conditions of the Southern States. In these, the elementary schools—while, undoubtedly, of equal, if not superior quality to those elsewhere—were fewer in number, with no organized administration, and not tax-supported. Even so, fairly ample provision was made for education of all classes of the population.

At the close of the war the States of the former "Confederacy" were compelled, under duress, to remodel their Constitutions preliminary to re-admission to the Union. This was accomplished by Conventions, in which the so-called "carpet-bag" element predominated, and many provisions of the former Constitutions were radically changed. So far as education was

concerned the new provisions were, on the whole, perhaps, wisely constructive.

It so happened, that, in February, 1867, Mr. George Peabody, the great philanthropist, through gift of approximately \$3,000,000, instituted the "Peabody Education Fund," to meet "the educational needs of those portions of our beloved and common country which had suffered from the destructive ravages, and the not less disastrous consequences of civil war."

The Fund was administered by a Board of Trustees, composed almost exclusively of Northern and Eastern men, who, naturally, held the views of their sections on the subject of public education. The income of the Fund (not much more than \$100,000 annually) would not permit of the establishment and maintenance of many actual schools, and it was mainly, and wisely, devoted to educational propaganda. Dr. Barnas Sears, of Rhode Island, was appointed (March 19, 1867) General Agent of the Fund. It is recorded that "he stimulated, with intelligence and increasing success, State aid to public education; he sought to develop a public sentiment in favor of general education; and he was efficient in aiding to put into the organic and statute laws of a number of the Southern States provisions for the establishment of free public schools." It was this influence, no doubt, that largely dictated the educational provisions of the new Constitutions of the Southern States.

Georgia, the first of the United States to create a State educational institution of collegiate and university grade, was the last of the original thirteen to provide for State support of "common" or elementary schools. The Constitution of 1868 (adopted March 11, and irregularly ratified March 21, 22, 23), provided (Article VI, Sec. 1):

"The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide a thorough system of general education, to be forever free to all children of the State; the expense of which shall be provided for by taxation or otherwise."

Accordingly, the General Assembly, by Act, approved October 13, 1870, (the first public school law of the State) made provision for inaugurating a system of what were designated as "common schools." The Act followed closely the recom-

mendations agreed upon and presented by representatives of the existing schools and colleges of the State (Prof. Wm. LeRoy Broun represented the University.) The plan was simple, although extensive in application to the whole State. Naturally, no suggestion was made as to "Normal Schools" although, legally, they might have been included; elementary schools only were considered. The system adopted was tardy in organization and more tardy in getting under way; nevertheless, it started. A tax, in support, was levied and collected during 1871. By the end of the year, however, it was found that the amount collected (\$327,000), together with something more than \$90,000\* received by the treasurer as part proceeds of the sale of the Federal land scrip belonging to the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the University, had been used for the payment of legislative and other expenses of the government, and there was nothing for the schools. These were, accordingly, practically closed throughout 1872, but were reopened, with uncertain prospects, in 1873.

After the period of "reconstruction" had fully closed a convention of genuine representatives of the people was called in 1877 and a new Constitution adopted and ratified (December 5, 1877.) The Article on Education (Article VIII, Sec. 1) differed from that of 1868, for very good and necessary reasons, obvious on its face. It read:

"There shall be a thorough system of common schools for the education of children in the elementary branches of an English education only, as nearly uniform as practicable, the expense of which shall be provided for by taxation or otherwise. The schools shall be free to all children of the State but separate schools shall be provided for white and colored races." (The clause "in the elementary branches of an English education only" was stricken by amendment ratified October 2, 1912.)

The General Assembly re-enacted the Public School Law of 1870, with minor, necessary changes and, as modified from time to time subsequently, it is essentially the law today.

Under the new régime the common schools rapidly increased in number, quality and efficiency.

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\* Although no bond, note or other instrument has ever been issued in acknowledgement, this amount has been carried on the books of the Treasury as a valid indebtedness and succeeding legislatures have uniformly provided in the annual appropriation acts for payment of interest at 7%.



As disciples of Horace Mann, the General Agent and the Trustees of the Peabody Fund appraised highly the importance of the Normal School in a system of public education. It was practicable, moreover, from the income of the fund to give financial aid in the establishment and maintenance of a few such institutions. In 1875, Dr. Sears concluded an arrangement with the University of Nashville, at Nashville, Tennessee, to take over its property and buildings for establishment of the "Peabody Normal School," with intent to make this a model and high-grade institution of its class for the Southern States, and with expectation that suitable provision for its support in part would be made by the City of Nashville, the State of Tennessee, or both. These expectations were not realized and seemed unattainable, and so, in 1880, Dr. Sears visited Atlanta with proposals to remove the Peabody Normal School to that city, provided it, or the Legislature of Georgia would furnish the appropriate financial aid. The proposals were received with interest in Atlanta and were advocated particularly by that brilliant journalist, Henry W. Grady, who exploited the proposals with his usual enthusiasm in the columns of *The Atlanta Constitution*. Before Georgia had time to act, however—even if it had been possible to do so—Tennessee became alarmed and repented of her lethargy and, in the Spring of 1881, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 to the School, and the Atlanta proposals were dropped. The City of Nashville supplemented the State appropriations and, since that time, the three, the Fund, the City and the State, have co-operated to support the School. Through liberal scholarships prospective teachers from all the Southern States received, and continue to receive, the benefits of the School.

The advertisement given by the Atlanta episode widened, in Georgia, interest in Normal Schools and understanding of their purpose. Teachers' Institutes, of voluntary character, were held in Georgia rather generally and with some degree of regularity. The Georgia State Teachers' Association became a well-organized body of capable men and women keenly interested in all educational matters. Interest in the establishment of a Normal School increased rapidly.

Dr. Sears, Agent of the Peabody Fund, died in 1881. He was

succeeded by Dr. J. L. M. Curry, a native Georgian and graduate of the University, who was deeply interested in the educational progress of his native State. The Peabody Fund, with its limited income, its established policy, and its responsibilities in connection with the school at Nashville, could not be expected to establish and maintain, of itself, a similar school in Georgia. In a notable address on "Education" to the General Assembly in 1889, Dr. Curry pleaded eloquently and forcibly for the establishment of "one or two" Normal Schools in Georgia. The same year, before a meeting of the State Teachers' Association, at which several members of the faculty of the University were present, he made the same plea.

Rationally assuming the Normal School to be an integral part of the "common school" system, the difficulty in its establishment in Georgia lay in the clause in the Constitution limiting the schools' appropriations to "the elementary branches of an English education only." There was only one other avenue through which State aid to other than "elementary branches" might be given legally. A separate article of the Constitution of 1877 formally recognized the University of Georgia as a State institution (as, of course, it had always been) and authorized appropriation of public funds for its support. Advantage had been taken of this article on several occasions to secure support of institutions for secondary or industrial (mainly) education, such as the "Branch" Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, and the School of Technology. Some of these had mention of "teacher training" in the Acts creating them. By Act, approved October 8, 1889, a "branch" of the University to be known as the "Georgia Normal and Industrial College," to be located at Milledgeville, was authorized. The main purpose, as expressed in the Act, was to "establish and maintain a first-class college for girls." An "industrial department" was to be provided, and, also, a "normal department"; attendance upon the "industrial department" was compulsory; upon the "normal department" permissive. This was an excellent step forward, but the evident, main purpose of the advocates of the measure was to secure for women, in a State institution, education above the grade of the elementary school;



at the time women were not admitted to the University or its branches.

The ancient Charter of the University gave it very broad powers and a considerable degree of supervision over all the educational institutions of the State. It was particularly charged to "remedy the defects and advance the interests of literature in the State," and "to recommend what kind of schools and academies shall be instituted." It was, therefore, thought, by some connected with the University, that the time was probably ripe, and it would not be inappropriate for the University to take the initiative in the matter of the Normal School. In this view, influential members of the State Teachers' Association, and others, concurred. Accordingly, the matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in June, 1891, and authority was given to prepare an appropriate bill and to tender certain property and funds of the University to the proposed new institution. Accordingly, the bill embodying the Act quoted by Professor Sell in his "History," was prepared and entrusted to Mr. W. F. Huff, of Macon, Representative of Bibb County, for introduction and conduct in the General Assembly of 1891. The original bill provided for an annual appropriation of \$6,000 to the University for use of the School. Notwithstanding energetic and long-continued efforts on the part of Mr. Huff and other friends of the measure, it was found impracticable to secure promise of support for an appropriation, in the then state of the treasury. On the hypothesis that, if the infant should be born, it probably would not be permitted to die, it was agreed to take chances and eliminate the appropriation clause; thus amended, the bill passed without serious opposition.

The modest beginnings and struggles of the School, supported financially only by the necessarily meagre aid of the University and the authorities of Athens and Clarke County; its gradual growth in the esteem of the people; the modifications in its organization and the final securing of legislative appropriations; the benefactions from the Peabody Fund and elsewhere; and its subsequent brilliant career of usefulness, are recorded faithfully by Professor Sell in his "History."

The University,  
March, 1923.

H. C. WHITE.

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## CHAPTER I

### The Early History of Gilmer Hall

THE land on which the State Normal School is located was purchased by the Trustees of the University of Georgia from Charles M. Reese, February 4, 1860.<sup>1</sup> The original tract of land bought by the trustees contained ninety-three acres, for which the sum of \$2,500 was paid. A number of lots were later sold off in what was then known as Cobbham, so that there are only about thirty acres in the campus of the State Normal School at the present time. The amount of money secured from the sale of these lots, together with bonds and other securities owned by the University at this time amounted to \$33,600. And when it was determined that new buildings should be erected with this money, \$11,600.00 was spent in a library building, \$4,000.00 for the "Mess Hall" which is a brick building on Lumpkin Street, and \$23,000 was put into what was known as the University High School, later called Rock College and now known as Gilmer Hall.<sup>2</sup>

In 1859 the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia planned to erect a building for the Freshman and Sophomore classes and it was for this purpose that the building known as Rock College was constructed. This building, however, was never used for the purpose for which it was built.

The corner stone of this old building bears the following inscription: "This spot was selected by the prudential committee and W. L. Mitchell, T. R. R. Cobb and H. H. Hull, Jr., esquire, who were appointed building committee of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia. The corner stone was laid by the Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 22, on July 4th, 1860."<sup>3</sup> This building was called by the authorities the University High School but as the native rock found upon the spot was used in its construction it was for many years known as Rock College.

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<sup>1</sup> The record of deeds in the Clarke County court house. 1860. Page 89.

<sup>2</sup> Hull, A. L. Historical Sketch of the University of Georgia. 1894. Page 68. Foot and Davies Company, Atlanta.

<sup>3</sup> Catalogue of the State Normal School. 1899. Page 34-35.



The High School was opened in January, 1862, and the school was in charge of Prof. B. R. Carroll with Prof. L. H. Charbonnier as assistant. Many sons of the refugees and others from Charleston, Savannah and Augusta were sent to this school to be placed under the control of Mr. Carroll. The boys were placed in companies and instructed in military tactics by Captain Charbonnier who was a French soldier and a graduate of St. Cyr.<sup>4</sup> After the death of Mr. Carroll, Mr. Charbonnier became his successor and the school was kept up until the close of the war, when the building was occupied by the Federal troops as a garrison.

Hon. T. W. Rucker of Athens who was a pupil in this School can recall the names of a number of other boys who attended the high school. Among these were: Van Spratlen, Chas. and Edward Bailey, Weldon Price, Willoughby Lumpkin, A. L. Hull, T. A. Hamilton, Bowdre and Ferdinand Phinizy, and Jep Rucker.<sup>6</sup>

In March of 1866, Prof. Ben I. Hunter took charge of this school with its appropriation from the State of \$300.00 per annum for the support and tuition of each crippled Confederate soldier who was under thirty years of age and who wished to attend school. Every room in the building was soon occupied by these young veterans and at one time thirty-four applicants had to be turned away. The school was in a prosperous condition until General Pope, who was then military governor of Georgia, issued an order for its suspension, alleging disloyalty on the part of these crippled soldiers because they threw up their hats and gave the old rebel yell when the band played Dixie. But later when General Mead took command, through the intercession of Chancellor Lipscomb and others the school was allowed to take up its work again. It continued to prosper until the Legislature of 1868 took away the appropriation.<sup>5</sup>

The University High School was conducted by Prof. Hunter for two years; then he retired and Prof. W. W. Lumpkin and A. L. Hull had charge for a year or two, after which the building was unoccupied for some time.<sup>7</sup> After the establishment of

<sup>4</sup> Hull, A. L. Historical Sketch of the University of Georgia. 1894. Foot and Davies. Atlanta. Page 73.

<sup>5</sup> Catalogue of State Normal School, 1899. Page 35.

<sup>6</sup> The Athens Banner. March 3, 1922.

<sup>7</sup> Catalogue of State Normal School, 1900. Page 39.

the State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts as a department of the University of Georgia on May 1, 1872, the building and grounds were occupied by this department; the land being used for experimental purposes. This department was under the management successively of the following men: Dr. E. M. Pendleton, Professor George Little, General W. T. Brown, Dr. W. L. Jones and Professor J. B. Hunnicutt.<sup>8</sup>

This historic old building, now known as Gilmer Hall, together with the land on which the State Normal School is located was given by the Trustees of the University. During the existence of this building it has been known as the University High School, Rock College and Gilmer Hall. After it became the property of the State Normal School, it was changed to Gilmer Hall on account of the fact that the State Normal School was largely supported for the first three years with the income from the Gilmer Fund, which amounts to \$1,000.00 annually.

The Trustees of the University of Georgia gave the building and ten acres of land at first, and later gave five additional acres and offered to sell the balance of the land to the State for the use of the State Normal School. The writer has been unable to find any records to show that the State paid the University for the balance of the land, and it is practically certain that the General Assembly did not buy the remainder of land for the State Normal School, and the Trustees of the University of Georgia allowed all of this parcel of land to be taken over by the State Normal School.

There is only one reference to this transaction in the minutes of the University Trustees, and it is as follows:

“Whereas the Board of Trustees did on the 15th day of June, 1891, tender to the General Assembly of the State the building known as Rock College, valued at \$15,000.00 with ten acres of land surrounding it, to be used as a State Normal School, and

“Whereas, the General Assembly did accept the said tender with its conditions and did subsequently erect buildings and make other improvements upon said property to the value of \$20,000.00, and

“Whereas, this Board did on the 13th of February, 1897,

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<sup>8</sup> Catalogue of State Normal School, 1900. Page 39.

set apart five acres of land additional for the same purpose, therefore be it

“Resolved, that the Board of Trustees are willing to sell to the State the entire property now used for a State Normal School, and in addition thereto, the adjacent land on either side of the public road comprising about 33 acres, in fee simple, with all improvements thereon for the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00)), if the State will give that sum for the same.”<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Minutes of the Trustees of the University of Georgia, 1898. Page 519.



## CHAPTER II.

### The Summer Sessions.

Many of the rural school teachers of Georgia have been very poorly prepared for their work; especially was this true as late as thirty or forty years ago. Although there were a few teachers here and there that had remarkable personalities and rendered great service to the communities in which they taught, many of the rural teachers, however, scarcely had the rudiments of an English education. Consequently, there became an insistant demand, especially from the leaders in education throughout Georgia, that the common school teachers must be better prepared for their work.

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb wrote a number of articles to various daily papers urging the establishment of a Normal School at Athens as a branch of the University of Georgia. These articles, unquestionably, had considerable influence in the establishment of the State Normal School.<sup>10</sup>

In 1891, Governor W. J. Northen, a successful teacher and an earnest advocate of the duties of the State to the teachers in the rural schools, called attention of the General Assembly to the necessity of providing facilities for normal training.<sup>11</sup>

The Trustees of the University of Georgia, appreciating the situation, generously assisted and donated to the State the building known as Rock College and from six to ten acres of land contiguous thereto, together with the late George R. Gilmer fund, which amounted to \$15,000.00 and the annual interest from this sum amounting to \$1,000.00. Under the condition of Governor Gilmer's will, this sum must be used to train teachers in the elementary branches of an English education only. The condition attached to these gifts of the Trustees of the University was that the State should establish at Rock

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<sup>10</sup> Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb's scrap book. Now belonging to her son, F. A. Lipscomb.

<sup>11</sup> Catalogue of the State Normal School, 1900. Page 40.

College a Normal School for the education and training of teachers for the rural schools.<sup>12</sup>

An Act was passed by the Legislature of Georgia in 1891:

“To establish, organize and maintain a State Normal School as a branch to the University, to appropriate money for the same, and for other purposes.”<sup>13</sup> This Act received the approval of the Governor, October 21, 1891. By the provision of this Act, the State received from the Trustees of the University, as a donation for the purpose of establishing a Normal School, the building known as Rock College and a tract of land of not less than six nor more than ten acres upon which the college building stood, lying just outside the limits of the City of Athens, Ga. The Act also provided for a Normal School Commission, consisting of the State School Commissioner, who should be the Chairman, the Chancellor of the University, and “three citizens of Georgia, experienced in teaching, to be appointed by the Governor.”

It is interesting to note that the water used by the School came from a well, and the water was declared to be pure and wholesome and was so cold that no ice was needed.

The lower floor of Rock College was divided into lecture rooms, restaurant, hall and assembly rooms. The second and third floors were used as a dormitory. These rooms were furnished by the appropriation of \$500.00 from the City Council of Athens in 1892, with wire cots, tables, chairs, buckets and other necessary articles of furniture.<sup>14</sup>

The Act creating the State Normal School was passed in 1891, and short sessions of the school were held during the summer months of 1892, 1893 and 1894. The Commission had at its command only the interest of the Gilmer fund which was transferred for safe keeping to the Trustees of the University by the Trustees of the estate of the late George R. Gilmer. The interest on this fund amounted to \$1,050.00 a year, from which a commission of \$50.00 a year was deducted for the expenses of administration. In 1892 there were added to this, the Peabody Institute fund of \$800.00, and the County Institute fund of five counties, which met at Rock College for one week, and amounted to \$125.00. Therefore, the School was carried on in 1893 with the sum of \$1,923.00.

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<sup>12</sup> Catalogue of State Normal School, 1900. Page 41.

<sup>13</sup> Report of Georgia State Normal School, 1894. Page 5.

<sup>14</sup> Report of Georgia State Normal School, 1894. Page 6.



The session of 1892 began July 11th, and lasted seven weeks. Exclusive of the attendance during the County Institute week, the roll of students numbered 112, representing thirty-two counties.

So far as the resources of the college for the year 1893 are concerned, they are best explained by an extract from the minutes of the Commission at their meeting in Atlanta, April 1, 1893:

“The Chairman made a statement of the efforts that had been made to induce the Legislature to appropriate a sum of money for the permanent establishment of a State Normal School, and stated that the Legislature had failed to make an appropriation for the purpose named. Dr. William E. Boggs then stated that the net interest on the Gilmer fund, amounting to \$1,000.00, would be available on the first day of July. He said, also that the people of Athens were desirous of having the Normal School operated during the coming summer, 1893, and that the grand jury of Clarke county had, at his request, made an appropriation of \$400 for that purpose. The citizens of Athens had also made up a private subscription of \$537 to be added to the fund. These resources, added together, made a total of \$1,937 for the summer session of 1893.”

The private subscriptions from the citizens of Athens were secured by Dr. Edwin D. Newton and Mr. T. W. Reed. This must have been a tedious undertaking, for many of the subscriptions only amounted to fifty cents.

The session of 1893 began July 5th, and lasted six weeks. There were enrolled 116 students from thirty-five counties. These pupils were not all present at the same time. Some came for a week, others for two weeks, others for a month, while many remained during the entire session.<sup>15</sup>

The nature of the work done during the sessions of 1892 and 1893, the enthusiasm of the students, the apparent demand for an enlarged and well-equipped Normal School, induced the Normal School Commission to appeal to the Legislature of 1893 for an appropriation to remodel, equip, and operate the State Normal School. The Legislature, however, took no action in the matter, and the Normal School Commission was again left with limited means to carry out the provisions of the Act creating the School.

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<sup>15</sup> Report of Georgia State Normal School, 1894.

A meeting of the State Normal School Commission was held in Atlanta to take into consideration the work of the School for the summer of 1894. Those that attended this meeting were:

State School Commissioner S. D. Bradwell, Chairman; Dr. Wm. E. Boggs, Chancellor of the University; Dr. A. J. Battle, President of Shorter College; Mr. Wm. H. Baker, Superintendent of Schools, Savannah, Ga.; and Mr. L. B. Evans, Superintendent of Schools, Augusta, Ga.

The Chairman of the Commission stated that the Legislature had made no appropriation for the support of the School during the year of 1894, and that the only money available was the interest on the George R. Gilmer fund.

After some discussion, the Commission decided to open the college for a month during the summer of 1894, and the following resolution was passed:

“Resolved, That the State Normal School at Rock College be opened for one month during the summer of 1894, beginning from the 17th day of July, and that the interest on the Gilmer fund, accruing July 1st, be used for defraying the expenses of the session.”<sup>16</sup>

Another resolution was also passed and was as follows:

“Resolved, That the Normal School Commission, recognizing the generosity of the grand jury of Clarke county, the City Council and citizens of Athens in the aid they have hitherto given the Normal School, and fully grateful for their past favors, yet in view of the urgent necessities of the School, respectfully suggest to the grand jury that an appropriation for the year 1894 would greatly aid in continuing the prosperity and insuring the success of the Normal School.”

“Resolved, That Dr. William E. Boggs, Professor David Barrow, Jr., be requested to present this resolution to the next session of the grand jury.”<sup>17</sup>

The grand jury received the resolutions, and in their presentments made an appropriation of \$750.00 to the State Normal School, provided a session of eight weeks was held. This provision was cheerfully agreed to by the Commission, and the day of opening of the Normal School for 1894 was changed from July 17th, to July 5th.

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<sup>16</sup> Report of Georgia State Normal School, 1894. Page 8.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

The State Normal School enrolled 175 students during the summer of 1894. Fifty-one counties were represented in this student body.

The faculty for the summer of 1894 was made larger than that of previous years on account of the liberal donations made by Clarke county. The following is a list of the teachers for the term in 1894:

Lawton B. Evans, Augusta, Ga. -----	President
David C. Barrow, Jr., Athens, Ga. -----	Assistant Chair of Theory and Practice of Teaching.
L. M. Landrum, Atlanta, Ga. -----	Chair of Mathematics
G. G. Bond, Athens, Ga. -----	Chair of Primary Methods
Euler B. Smith, LaGrange, Ga. -----	Chair of English
Otis Ashmore, Savannah, Ga. -----	Chair of Geography and Kindred Topics.
D. L. Earnest, Milledgeville, Ga. -----	Chair of History (Later Primary Science.)
Miss W. A. Allen, Douglasville, Ga. ----	Chair of Kindergarten Work.
Miss Lillie M. Godden, Atlanta, Ga. -----	Drawing (Two weeks course.) <sup>18</sup>

The writer has been fortunate to secure from Mr. Lawton B. Evans, the first President of the State Normal School, some recollections of the summer sessions, which follow:<sup>19</sup>

“All the circumstances concerning the foundation of the State Normal School at Athens, have become so vague in my mind, on account of the lapse of time, that I am not quite sure that I can give you the correct information which you desire to put into the history of the School. I was on the first Board of Trustees and for the first several years was the President of the institution. At that time it was merely a summer school, I think it was operated for three years, beginning about July 1st, and closing the middle of August.

“The Gilmer fund was supplemented by private subscriptions of the people of Athens as well as by appropriation of the City Council. The exact amount, I do not now recall. I should think the records of the City Council of Athens could give you the exact facts. I know that the Faculty worked for a very small compensation and were most enthusiastic because it was the early starting of a desire to have a School in the State exclusively devoted to the training of teachers. We must have had several hundred teachers from all parts of the State

<sup>18</sup> Report of Georgia State Normal School, 1894. Page 10.

<sup>19</sup> From correspondence with Mr. Lawton B. Evans, June 22, 1922.



and we conducted a School that was largely by the lecture or institute methods, but we did pretty well considering the circumstances.

“Among the members of the Faculty that I can recall are Otis Ashmore, Euler B. Smith G. G. Bond, D. L. Earnest, Dr. J. B. Hunnicutt, Miss Mary Bacon, Jos. T. Derry. There were others, and good ones, but their names I do not now recall.

“I remember that the first floor was devoted to the class rooms, the second floor were men’s dormitories and the third floor were women’s dormitories. The rising bell would sound at seven and everybody was required to get up, make up his bed and clean his room. We had nothing but cots to sleep on and the furniture was of the rudest sort. At eight o’clock the School assembled for breakfast. My remembrance is that we paid \$3.00 a week for our board the first year, and \$5.00 a week the next year. “Aunt Caroline Thomas” of blessed memory, fed us with sufficient food and was very careful to collect toll of all who partook of her provisions. At nine o’clock the classes began and continued till one o’clock, after which we were fed again. The afternoon was devoted to study and work. At twilight we had a gathering on the lawn with singing and talks and other exercises, etc. Every evening there was a lecture or a concert in what we chose to call the Assembly Hall.

“That has been thirty years ago or more, and I maintain that I was a very young and inexperienced president for such a responsibility. I felt the full dignity of my office and gave orders that none of the students should leave the campus without permission. I enforced these regulations regardless of age or the unimpeachable reputation of those of whom I was in charge. It was a glorious three years and full of enthusiasm and inspiration, but not very correct in its pedagogy. We did the best we could to arouse the Normal School spirit in Georgia which has been so wonderfully developed in subsequent years by the splendid institution which is pouring into the profession its annual supply of trained and enthusiastic teachers.”



### CHAPTER III.

#### The Permanent Organization of the State Normal School.

Although the Act creating the State Normal School was passed by the General Assembly in 1891, and summer sessions were held at the Rock College for three summers, from 1892 to 1894, the institution could not be permanently organized because it had no means of support that was certain, except the income from the Gilmer fund. In addition to this fund, it had private subscriptions that enabled the School to run for these three summers.

The success of the summer sessions under the direction of Mr. Lawton B. Evans made a permanent Normal School a necessity. The Legislature of 1894 did, however, give financial assistance to the School and fixed the annual appropriation at ten thousand dollars.

The first appropriation from the Legislature for the State Normal School was secured largely through the efforts of Mr. W. S. Holman, Mr. W. D. O'Farrell, Col. W. J. Morton, Mr. J. Y. Carithers, Mr. Alvin P. Dearing, Major H. H. Carlton and Mr. Tom Mell. It is doubtful whether the School would have ever been established on a large and permanent basis had it not been for the splendid work of these men for this institution.

It was peculiarly fitting that Captain S. D. Bradwell was chosen as the first president of the State Normal School, after it was permanently established. Probably no man had done more for the teachers of the State, and no one understood their needs better, or sympathized with them in their work more. He was possessed with a remarkable memory for names and faces, and while State School Commissioner, he probably knew more men in Georgia than any other man. This fact was an invaluable aid to Captain Bradwell in getting the School established.

Captain Bradwell moved his family to Athens and located them in the east end of Rock College, now known as Gilmer Hall, in January, 1895. He assumed the duties as President,

January 1, 1895, but the first three months were spent in preparing for the opening of the School and soliciting students to attend. Most of the teachers of the State were busy teaching and had neither time nor money to attend school. In the beginning it was almost impossible to induce persons who were not already teachers to attend this School. The meager appropriations made it impossible to advertise or even employ a stenographer to carry on the correspondence. The President wrote all of the letters and looked after all the work of clearing the grounds, arranging class rooms, obtaining furniture and making other necessary arrangements for the opening of school.

The school was opened April 17, 1895. The 17th of April was observed as Founder's Day for many years in the school and appropriate exercises were conducted. Miss Mamie Mathews of Oglethorpe county was the first student to register in the school. The attendance during the spring was very small, but the summer months brought a much larger enrollment.

For many years the great majority of students at the State Normal School were men and women who had already had some experience in teaching and who were seeking improvement in their chosen profession. Captain Bradwell maintained the position that the State Normal School was created for two purposes; namely: to better qualify those persons who were already teaching; and in the second place, to train as teachers those pupils who had never taught before.

At the time that the State Normal School was established most of the rural teachers were employed for very short terms and at a meager salary. Since most of the students were already teachers and wanting to better prepare themselves, it was necessary to have the expenses reduced to the minimum in order that any reasonable number might get the advantage of this training. Consequently, a cooperative plan of supplying board and other necessities was inaugurated. The tuition was, of course, free.

This cooperative expense account was put on a weekly basis. To insure payment by the student, the sum of twenty dollars was required on registering. As this was exhausted, a further

deposit was required. By this cooperative method, the expense of board was reduced to the minimum, running as low as six dollars per month per student. Captain Bradwell added all of the accounts and expenses at the end of the ten weeks term on September 17, 1896, for board, laundry, lights, fuel and all living expenses, and found the cost to each student on this cooperative basis to be seven dollars per month, or one dollar and seventy-five cents per week, or twenty-five cents per day, or ten cents per meal.<sup>20</sup>

As so many of the students were active teachers and at that time the sessions in the rural schools were held at almost any time in the year that the patrons of the school might select, the student body at the State Normal School for the first few years of its existence was constantly changing.

The first graduating exercises at the School took place November 26, 1896, when nineteen diplomas were awarded; the graduates having completed a two-year course. After these exercises the School closed for the winter vacation to be opened again the following March.

From almost the beginning of the school there has been a lack of room to properly house those that wanted to attend. The enrollment of the first day was only twenty-three, of which eight lived in the dormitory. But as soon as the work of the school and the economical plans of the management became known, students began to come in from all parts of the State. Before the summer had passed every available foot of space was occupied. All the cottages nearby were rented and filled with students who lived there and took their meals in the dormitory.<sup>21</sup>

These facts were presented to the General Assembly and an appropriation of seven thousand dollars was made for building purposes, which was used in the construction of two stories of Bradwell Hall. Many have been at a loss to know why this building was placed in such a peculiar manner with reference to the street and so close to the other building. The reason was because the person who represented the Prudential Committee of the University thought that the State Normal School

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<sup>20</sup> The Weekly Banner, November 27, 1896.

<sup>21</sup> Catalogue of the State Normal School, 1897. Page 9.



would not need any more land for buildings, and the west side of Bradwell Hall was the extent of the area that the School was permitted to use, at that time, of the land that belonged to the University.

The new dormitory was completed and furnished by July 1, 1896. One-half of the lower floor was used as a dining room and the rest of the building was used as the men's dormitory.

With the expenditure of seven hundred and fifty dollars in 1897, an additional story was added to this building, which afforded accommodations for forty or fifty more young men. The rooms left vacant by the men on the lower floor were turned over to the young ladies. The dining room however, could not be enlarged and the house-keeper was compelled to resort to the plan of serving two meals, three times a day. Thus, it is true that six meals a day were served at the State Normal School.

This dormitory was very quickly filled and again room was very much in demand. The President then conceived the idea of placing tents on the campus for the young men to live in. Application was made to the Grand Jury of Clarke county for aid in carrying out this plan. Three hundred dollars was received from this source and tents were purchased which were stretched over frames elevated above the ground and properly ventilated. It was said that these tents made comfortable living quarters for the men.<sup>22</sup>

When the visiting committee from the Legislature saw these tents and learned that even they would not furnish all the accommodations needed, they unanimously recommended that the General Assembly appropriate twenty thousand dollars for building purposes and twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars, for an annual appropriation to meet the current expenses. The larger annual appropriation was asked for on the ground that the State Normal School was no longer an experiment, but that it deserved to be put on the same basis as the other branches of the University.<sup>23</sup>

The twenty thousand dollars for building purposes was not appropriated, but the amount asked for maintenance was given

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<sup>22</sup> Catalogue of the State Normal School, 1897. Page 10.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.



and the Commission was granted authority to use some of the appropriation for each of the years, (1897 and 1898) to expend as they might think necessary for buildings and improvements.<sup>24</sup> Money saved out of the maintenance fund was used to erect the third story to Bradwell Hall, the building now known as the old auditorium, five two-room cottages and the President's cottage.

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<sup>24</sup> Catalogue of the State Normal School, 1897. Page 10.

## CHAPTER IV.

### The Growth and Development of the School.

The fact, that the State Normal School has always been unable to take care of all the students that have applied for entrance, is due largely to three reasons. In the first place, the Legislature has never supplied adequate building funds, and secondly, there has been an increasing demand for better trained teachers in the State, and lastly, the authorities of the School have always kept the expenses for the students reduced to the minimum.

Captain S. D. Bradwell tendered his resignation as President of the School at a meeting of the Commission held March 7, 1901. Mr. E. C. Branson was elected to succeed Captain Bradwell. Captain Bradwell had been President since the permanent organization of this institution in 1895. During the short period of six years, under his administration the School was organized and had grown to such an extent that the annual enrollment was well above six hundred. At the same meeting of the Commission, the work of this School was enlarged by adding the department of Manual Training. Mr. F. J. Orr was selected to conduct this work.<sup>25</sup>

The campus was very much improved in the fall of 1901. The entire front of the grounds, the surface of which was rock, was covered with soil and then planted in grass. Trees were set out and walks were arranged in an artistic manner.<sup>26</sup> The sewerage connections were in the process of construction in June, 1901, and this work was completed by the 9th of August, at a cost of about five thousand dollars.<sup>27</sup>

The sessions of the School were somewhat changed the latter part of 1901. The School closed December 15th and re-opened February 5th; thus making the winter vacation shorter than usual. This institution was closed again about the middle of June and remained closed until the first of August.<sup>28</sup> A short

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<sup>25</sup> The Weekly Banner. March 8, 1901.

<sup>26</sup> The Weekly Banner. September 13, 1901.

<sup>27</sup> The Weekly Banner. August 9, 1901.

<sup>28</sup> The Weekly Banner. November 15, 1901.

summer school was conducted before the opening of the fall session, this year.

A great many prominent men of our country have been interested in the work of this School for a long time. This is proven by the fact that at the commencement exercises in December, 1901, the following men were in attendance: Mr. Walter H. Page, Editor of the *World's Work*; Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent for the Peabody Educational Fund; Dr. Charles W. Dabney, Chancellor of the University of Tennessee; Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of Tulane University; Dr. H. A. Frissell, of Hampton Institute; Dr. Chas. D. McIver, President of the Normal and Industrial College of North Carolina, and Hon. Hoke Smith.<sup>29</sup>

The Domestic Science Department was established in 1901, and was placed in a servant's house that had been cleaned and disinfected, and in which simple equipment had been installed. This work was begun under the direction of Miss Ida Turnbull and the equipment was furnished by Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of New York. The cooking school, as it was then called, was equipped for courses in the chemistry of foods and practical lessons in cookery. One room in the two-room cottage was used as a kitchen and the other room was the dining room. Two teachers were selected for this work in the beginning, and their salaries, amounting to two thousand dollars, were paid by Mr. George Foster Peabody.<sup>30</sup>

Soon after this department was created, Mr. Branson received a check from Mr. George Foster Peabody for one thousand dollars to further and better equip the Department of Domestic Science and Arts. Mr. Peabody also authorized Mr. Branson to equip a laboratory for experimental psychology, with the very latest apparatus.<sup>31</sup> From somewhat later information, it seems that Mr. Peabody gave one thousand dollars to equip the psychology laboratory.<sup>32</sup>

Another great need of the School at this time was a library. A large room was set aside for this purpose in Gilmer Hall and by December, 1901, four thousand volumes had been gathered

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<sup>29</sup> The Weekly Banner. December 16, 1901.

<sup>30</sup> The Weekly Banner. December 6, 1902.

<sup>31</sup> The Weekly Banner. March 21, 1902.

<sup>32</sup> The Weekly Banner. March 28, 1902.



together without a dollar of expense to the State. The creation of this nucleus of the library was the result of the united effort of the faculty, the students, and the friends of the school in the City of Athens.<sup>33</sup>

In order to secure a more stable student body and to have the students remain longer and consequently, become better prepared to teach, a plan was perfected whereby many of the students could secure a fifty-dollar scholarship. By the opening of the fall session of 1902, fifty scholarships had been subscribed by individuals. For the year 1902-03, Georgians gave one hundred fifty-dollar scholarships and the General Education Board gave the same number. Mr. Branson made application to the Southern Conference for Education which met in Athens in 1902, for fifteen thousand dollars for scholarships, provided the school secured an equal amount.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick, who at this time was executive secretary of the General Education Board, announced on the third day of the session of the Southern Educational Conference which was at this time meeting in Athens, that

1. The General Education Board subscribes to the State Normal School for the period of three years, fifty scholarships of fifty dollars each to meet the forty-six scholarships already provided by the Georgia people.

2. In addition the Board will duplicate for three years, new scholarships of fifty dollars each secured before 1903, not to exceed fifty in number.

3. Understanding that six thousand dollars have been subscribed by the Daughters of the Confederacy towards a fund of fifteen thousand, with which to erect a Hall to the memory of Miss Winnie Davis, the Board subscribes one-half of the remainder, four thousand, five hundred dollars, provided the balance is raised.<sup>34</sup>

As a result of an organized movement to raise the necessary money to meet the requirement of the General Education Board for Scholarships, each member of the Board of Trustees was made chairman of a committee for this purpose in his Congressional District.

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<sup>33</sup> The Weekly Banner. December 6, 1901.

<sup>34</sup> The Athens Banner. April 27, 1902.



One of the most interesting and at the same time one of the most beautiful buildings in the State is the Winnie Davis Memorial Hall. The Daughters of the Confederacy conceived the idea of building a suitable memorial to the daughter of Jefferson Davis; and rather than erect a shaft of marble or set up a pillar of bronze, they decided to build a home for young women while preparing themselves for the noble service of teaching. This, it was believed would be an appropriate manner by which to perpetuate the memory of Winnie Davis, the beloved daughter of the Confederacy.

The idea of such a building originated with the women of Georgia, but it was indorsed by Mrs. Jefferson Davis, for she said in a letter to Miss Mildred Rutherford when plans for the building were being made: "My dear child often said: 'If I only was well enough off to give to Confederate orphans, to endow a college, or even a chair in one, I should be extremely happy. Do you think, dear, I could ever afford it?' It is a matter of pride and rejoicing to me to know my and her dear friends will do this, and I am sure she knows it and rejoices in Heaven over the tender offering. May God speed you in your efforts."

The Daughters of the Confederacy, by a unanimous vote decided to erect this building on the campus of the State Normal School. It was completed in 1902, and since that time this serviceable memorial has been the temporary home for thousands of students that come from all parts of the State.

The Daughters of the Confederacy have builded better than many people know, for the fine qualities that characterized the life of Miss Winnie Davis are being incorporated in the training that is being given to young women who are preparing themselves to teach the coming generation. The Winnie Davis Memorial Hall is an attractive and substantial building. The columns in front of and on the sides of it are made of solid marble because it was desired that this memorial should by all means be enduring.

It is not only true that this organization built the memorial, but the different chapters in the State furnished the rooms in it. The students that occupy the rooms in the building are

not placed there by the Faculty of the institution, but these various chapters that have furnished rooms also select the students to occupy them; or, in other words, prospective students make application to their local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy for a room in the Winnie Davis Memorial Hall.

The visitor to the Winnie Davis parlors will at once be attracted by the war relics and memoirs of Winnie Davis. Among the most interesting things to be found here are: a picture of Jefferson Davis and his cabinet which was given by Mrs. Davis; the official seal of the Confederacy; a hand-painted invitation to Miss Winnie Davis, on satin and white plush, to attend a "German" at the old Athenaeum Club in Athens in 1887. The invitation was painted by Miss Jennie Smith of Lucy Cobb Institute. So many war relics and memoirs of the Davis family have been secured that the atmosphere seems to be permeated with the memories of the old Confederacy.

In building memorials it would be a splendid thing to follow the ideals that prompted the Daughters of the Confederacy to build the Winnie Davis Memorial Hall and money spent in this way would be a benediction to thousands of young people, even in coming generations and at the same time aid in perpetuating the memory and lofty purposes of some individual.

The idea of erecting a memorial to Winnie Davis was suggested by Mrs. James A. Rounsaville of Rome, at a meeting of the Georgia Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy.<sup>35</sup> However, Miss Mildred Rutherford did more than any one else to get it located on the campus of the State Normal School.

The citizens of Athens, through the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy gave two thousand dollars, while the Faculty of the State Normal School subscribed six hundred and thirty-seven dollars.<sup>36</sup> Mr. T. W. Reed solicited these subscriptions in the city, while Captain Bradwell secured the money from the Faculty members.

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<sup>35</sup> The Weekly Banner. September 4, 1903.

<sup>36</sup> The Weekly Banner. November 24, 1899.

The laying of the corner stone of the Winnie Davis Memorial Hall was a big event in the history of this institution. It occurred October 24, 1902, and was conducted by the Masons. A large number of the friends gathered for dinner at the School, and the exercises were held at four o'clock in the afternoon. Among the speakers on this occasion were Chancellor Walter B. Hill, President Branson, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Mr. T. W. Reed, Hon. P. A. Stovall, Mr. J. H. Hall, Hon. C. M. Candler and Mr. W. T. Lane.<sup>37</sup>

The Muscogee Elementary Training School was erected in 1902. The lower floor of this building is the gymnasium. The first work in physical training was given in the fall of 1903. During the summer before, Mr. George Foster Peabody supplied this department with gymnasium apparatus.<sup>38</sup> The work in physical training at this institution was first given under the direction of Miss Maude C. Kathan.

The Normal School Commission which had had control of the School since its establishment was abolished by an Act of the Legislature, which was approved August 15, 1904. In place of the Commission, a local Board of Trustees was substituted. The Governor now appoints one Trustee from each Congressional District, two Trustees from the City of Athens, and two from the State-at-large. The State School Superintendent and the Chancellor of the University of Georgia are ex-officio members of the Board.<sup>39</sup> (The Act amending the Act to establish the State Normal School is given in Appendix F.)

In 1904 the Legislature appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars to the School on the condition that an equal sum be raised from individuals. Mr. George Foster Peabody gave ten thousand dollars, and Mr. James M. Smith gave ten thousand dollars, which left only five thousand to be raised from personal sources. A State wide campaign was launched the latter part of 1904 to raise the five thousand dollars necessary to secure the appropriation from the State.<sup>40</sup>

These funds were used to build the Smith Building and the Dining Hall. The Smith Building burned while in the process

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<sup>37</sup> The Weekly Banner. November 7, 1902.

<sup>38</sup> The Weekly Banner. July 3, 1903.

<sup>39</sup> Georgia Laws. 1904. Page 86.

<sup>40</sup> The Weekly Banner. December 4, 1904.



of construction. It was later completed, but there were so many defects in the construction that it came near falling down. With an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars from the State, the building was finally put in good condition. The Domestic Science department which was moved into the building was further equipped by Mr. Robert C. Ogden at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars.

Mr. James M. Smith, in discussing his gift to this institution, said:

"I have been considering for some time how I might best serve my State in some permanent and useful way, and I have decided that in helping the educational interests of the State I can do the most good. A large portion of the people of the State will always be educated, but in order for the State to grow greater and stronger in every sense it is necessary for the masses to be educated. How to reach the masses is the question. This can best be done by well trained teachers. What is put into the School through the teachers will appear in the life of the people. Now, we need more knowledge of the sciences, of the industrial arts; our girls need to be taught along with their books, domestic science; how to make the home life easier and more attractive.

"This building will stand for the education of the masses in these subjects. In helping the rural school teachers prepare themselves for their work among the children, we are helping those who need help. . . . .

"I have made my gift to a State college because of the permanent nature of these institutions. As long as the State exists, these institutions will be cared for, and this building continue its service to all the people regardless of distinction."<sup>41</sup>

The City Council of Athens passed an ordinance that placed seven hydrants on the campus of the School. This measure was passed March 8, 1906, and since the installation of these hydrants splendid fire protection has been available at this institution.<sup>42</sup>

The second issue of the *Levana* was published in 1906. This was the annual prepared by the Senior Class.<sup>43</sup> Annuals have been issued almost every year since 1905, but several years ago the name was changed to the *Crystal*.

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<sup>41</sup> The Weekly Banner. November 25, 1904.

<sup>42</sup> The Weekly Banner. March 9, 1906.

<sup>43</sup> The Weekly Banner. June 1, 1906.



A topographical survey was made of the campus by Professors C. M. Strahan and E. L. Griggs. Mr. Robert Sagels of New York spent some time here in looking over the grounds and making notes in order to aid Mr. Charles W. Leavett in drawing plans for future development of the State Normal School. Mr. Leavett made the plans at the request of Mr. George Foster Peabody at a cost to him of about \$2,000.00, and it was expected that these plans would cover a development of fifty years.<sup>44</sup> When this idea of landscape gardening and the arrangement of the buildings shall have been carried out, the campus will be one of the most beautiful in the State.

One of the small cottages on the campus was converted into an Infirmary, and Miss Lucy Bryant was employed to take charge in the early part of the fall of 1907.<sup>45</sup> This frame structure served the purpose until 1916, when a splendid, though small brick building was erected and is known as the Elijah Clarke Infirmary.

The steam heating plant for Gilmer Hall and Bradwell Hall was installed by the beginning of the fall term in 1908. Both of these buildings are heated from one unit.<sup>46</sup>

In 1910 the State Normal School received another thousand dollars from the Peabody fund, but this time it was used for the State supervision of the rural schools.<sup>47</sup> During the same year about \$25,000.00 was given by the Andrew Carnegie Fund to build the library.

A splendid one-room school building was erected on the campus in 1911. This has been conducted in cooperation with Clarke county, as the children that attend this School come in from the country. It is a real rural school in which the Seniors get practice in rural school work before leaving this institution.<sup>48</sup> The heating and lighting in this little building are ideal and the grounds have been so nicely planned that it is now one of the most attractive spots on the campus.

In 1912 President E. C. Branson resigned to accept the head of the department of Rural Economics and Sociology, and Mr. Jere M. Pound was elected President.

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<sup>44</sup> The Weekly Banner. October 12, 1906.

<sup>45</sup> The Weekly Banner. October 4, 1907.

<sup>46</sup> The Weekly Banner. September 4, 1908.

<sup>47</sup> The Weekly Banner. November 11, 1910.

<sup>48</sup> The Weekly Banner. October 20, 1911.

The new plan of certification of teachers went into effect in 1913. Graduates of the State Normal School were the first to receive the State's license to teach in Georgia as the result of having finished a normal course.

No very large appropriation for building purposes had been made by the State, to the State Normal School, until 1916, when one hundred thousand dollars was given. Miller Hall and Pound Auditorium were built with the money received at this time. Miller Hall was named for Hon. B. S. Miller, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who worked so faithfully to secure the appropriation, while the auditorium was named for the President of the School, who has been laboring continually to increase the efficiency of the institution.

Until this time the greater part of the money for building purposes and equipment had come from individuals. The fact that this large appropriation was made by the Legislature is an indication that the State is at last beginning to realize the importance of enlarging and equipping an institution that is training so many teachers for the Common Schools of the State.

The State Normal School has had its own Chapter of the Red Cross since the beginning of the World War, and is in all probability, the only School in the world to have this distinction. This institution rendered a great service during the war by making thousands of bandages and doing other necessary work for the Red Cross.

The State Normal School has been celebrating Georgia Day every year since 1917. The Trustees, friends of the School, the Faculty and the students are invited to assemble in the dining room where a Georgia products dinner is served, after which some program is rendered which depicts some of the important events in the history of the State. Frequently pageants have been given, but in 1923 the history of the State Normal School was made the main feature of the program.

The first woman to be appointed on any Board of Trustees, of any State institution in Georgia was Mrs. J. E. Hayes, of Montezuma, who was appointed by Governor Hardwick in 1922 as a Trustee of the State Normal School. Since Mrs. Hayes was appointed, five other women have been selected by

the same Governor to serve on our Board. They are as follows: Mrs. Howard McCall, Atlanta; Mrs. Annie Freeman Johnson, Rome; Mrs. Ira E. Farmer, Thomson; Mrs. W. W. Stark, Commerce; and Mrs. Julia Ashton White, Athens. Mrs. White is a member of the Prudential Committee and the first woman to serve on such a committee for a State institution in Georgia.

During the year 1922-23, 624 students were registered in the regular normal courses, 501 were in attendance at the summer school, 272 pupils were enrolled in the Muscogee Elementary Training School and the Rural School, and 60 were registered in the correspondence courses. A total of 1,457 individuals received instruction at this institution for the year 1922-23. There were 118 counties represented in the student body.

Students holding diplomas from other schools numbered 372, while 63 had first grade license to teach, 36 had second grade license to teach, and 76 had had experience in teaching. More than fifty per cent. of the students are sons and daughters of farmers.

The total registration since the foundation of the School is 14,957. The number of graduates to June, 1922, is 1,930. The graduating class this year numbers 200. There are 48 teachers and officers connected with the School.

The above statistics of the School for 1922-23, would be representative for any year since 1917, when two buildings were completed. The School can grow only as additional dormitories and class rooms are supplied.

The State Normal School has participated in the University of Georgia Summer School since 1915. The courses offered in the Summer School are no longer superficial, but standard credits are given for whatever work is done. Not only is this true, but the demand for regular college work had become so great that it is only a matter of a short time until the institutions that compose the Summer School will be obliged to offer a summer quarter.

This problem is made very clear by Dr. T. J. Woofter in "Steps in the Development of the University Summer School," and what follows is quoted from this splendid little book:

Taking cognizance of the general Summer School develop-



ment and trend, the Faculty of the University took under consideration the advisability of converting the University Summer School into a regular fourth quarter for the three institutions composing it. The decision was favorable to such reorganization. The following report was communicated by the Faculty Committee to the Board of Administration of the Summer School and this was approved and adopted as indicated below, quoted from the minutes of said Board:

“The University Summer School has gradually grown away from its more primitive type of work until it approximates more and more the courses of the regular session, and there is a steadily increasing demand for such courses.

“Recognizing this tendency a special Faculty Committee was created in 1920-21 to consider the desirability of extending regular courses as far as possible through the full summer term, or quarter, commensurate with a regular term. This committee made a report favoring such extension, the Faculty endorsed this report, and the Trustees in June, 1921, approved the same to become effective when funds are available.

“The Special Committee was continued, 1921-22, to work out more details for such extension. Its recommendations were thoroughly gone into by the Curriculum Committee and the Faculty, and there was unanimity in agreement that the summer term should be organized as a fourth quarter, and it was recommended that this begin as far as practicable in the summer of 1923.

“This is submitted to the Board of Administration of the University Summer School as information and for co-operation. Further information reports that the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School has given its authority for a fourth quarter for that institution.

“In consideration of the foregoing information and for harmonious co-operation in this expansion, the following is recommended as the outline of organization for 1923.

“1. The organization preserves the unity of the University Summer School composed of its natural divisions:

“I. The University.

“II. The State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

“III. The State Normal School.

“2. The Dean of the University shall be the Dean of the University Summer School, its chief co-ordinating officer.

“3. The Dean of the University and President of Franklin College, the President of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the President of the State Normal School,

shall be the Presidents, in respective order, of Divisions I, II, and III, as above named.

“The Chancellor of the University and these officers shall constitute the Administrative Council.

“4. The field of work of each Division shall be as follows:

“I. Division of the University: Courses for teachers of Junior and Senior High Schools, and regular University courses.

“II. Division of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts: Courses for teachers of Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics, and regular College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts courses.

“III. Division of the State Normal School: Courses for teachers of Elementary Schools, and regular Normal School courses.

“5. The Presidents of the Divisions shall, in co-operation with the Director, each for his Division, and subject to the approval of the Council of the University Summer School, arrange the list of courses to be offered, nominate the instructors, fix the salaries, and select his assistants as needed, fixing the compensation for these, and have general control and discipline in his Division.

“6. The Superintendent of the University Summer School, hereafter known as Director, chosen by this Board, shall, under the direction of the Council, be responsible for publicity, general welfare and management, such as the Council or this Board may direct.

“It is believed that such an organization will preserve every necessary function of the University Summer School, preserve unity and make for co-operation of its constituent divisions, and yet permit each division to develop gradually into a summer quarter.

“It is further believed that a very satisfactory summer quarter may be planned for next session, said quarter to consist of two terms, the first of six weeks and the second of five weeks, courses to be arranged for one term and for both terms. Or, as an alternative, there may be provided some courses to run six weeks, some nine weeks, as a modified fourth quarter.”

“Minute: The alternative of the modified fourth quarter was chosen, then the plan adopted for the organization of 1923. Adopted unanimously, November 27, 1922.

“T. J. WOOFER, Secretary of the Board.”

The University of Georgia Trustees, through our local board has granted authority to the State Normal School to add two years of work to the regular normal course and grant degrees. This advanced work has already begun in a satisfactory way.

There is little doubt but that as soon as funds are available, this institution will take another advanced step and inaugurate the summer quarter. When these plans have been completed the School will be even better prepared to serve the State by sending out a larger number of adequately prepared teachers imbued with the idea of service, to properly train the children of our commonwealth.



## CHAPTER V.

### The Curriculum.

During the time that the State Normal School conducted the summer sessions only, it was hardly more than an institute. The School lasted from six to eight weeks but some of the courses did not last that long, sometimes not more than two weeks. But it must be remembered that the purpose of the School in those days was not that of preparing the students to teach, but to make better teachers out of those who were already in the business of teaching.

Although few courses were offered at first, from the description given of them in the early catalogues they must have been well planned, and splendid teachers were employed to give the instruction. No single text-book would be used in a course, but the teachers would bring such text-books as they might already have; such as a history, a geography, a grammar, an arithmetic, or any book dealing with the subject of teaching school.

An outline of the subject matter taught in 1894 will serve to illustrate the nature of the curriculum for the first three years after the opening of the State Normal School; which is as follows:<sup>49</sup>

Theory and Practice. Some text-book on the nature and development of child mind. Lectures by members of the faculty and leading educators. Practical talks daily on school organization, discipline, recitations, study, etc.

English. Easy language lessons developed from nature studies. The synthetic and analytic processes of language considered. Technical grammar, and how to teach it. The art of composition writing. A review of English and American literature and writers. A course of lectures on the history of the United States was given in this department.

Geography. The world considered in its history, composition, forces, and adaptation for the home of man. Land modelings and geographical forms in relief. The geology, chemistry,

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<sup>49</sup> Report of the Georgia State Normal School, 1894. Pages 9 and 10.

physics, botany, zoology, and mineralogy of the earth considered. Map-drawing, lectures on astronomy, and practical observation of the heavens.

Mathematics. Numbers as taught by objects and by illustration. The Grube system of natural teaching. How to apply numbers to everyday problems. Interest, percentage, etc.

Primary Methods. Mainly in reading and writing, as taught by the word, sentence and phonic methods. Elementary science and nature studies outlined and developed. Devices for busy work, manual occupations, etc. Much care will be devoted to the work in this department.

Kindergarten. The German kindergarten, in all its gifts and occupations, will be freely explained and practically taught. This is one of the most interesting and delightful departments of the college.

Vocal Music. A class in vocal music was in charge of a competent teacher. No extra charge.

Psychology. A course of lectures on this important subject will be delivered by Dr. William E. Boggs, Chancellor of the University.

Drawing. A two weeks course in free-hand drawing was given from August 1st. No extra charge.

The length of time given to a recitation was only thirty-five minutes, but recitations began at 8:30 in the morning and lasted until 6:30 in the afternoon, with a two-hour recess at dinner. Each day at the close of the morning's session, a forty minute period was given to general discussions. These discussions must have been very valuable to these teachers, for "in many cases the education of the teachers was limited, their knowledge of the principles of imparting instruction was very defective, and, as a result, the work done in the school room was desultory and unsatisfactory."<sup>50</sup> These practical talks and general discussions were on such subjects as: Opening exercises for schools; the recitation—objects and methods; school privileges—their uses and abuses; school tactics, managements, etc.; how to organize a school; relation of a school to a community; punishments—their objects and kinds; corporal punishment—when and how; incentives—proper and im-

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<sup>50</sup> Report of the Georgia State Normal School, 1894. Page 17.

proper; school hygiene; school apparatus, charts, etc.—how to make; suggestions in grading, seating, etc.; school entertainments—objects and kinds; how to teach science in rural schools; order in school—how gained and kept; how to teach morals and manners; the teacher's duty as a citizen; as well as many other topics of similar nature.<sup>51</sup>

In addition to the regular class room exercises, a series of lectures was given for the benefit of the students and the citizens of Athens. These lectures were delivered on Tuesday and Friday evening of each week. The lectures and entertainments for the session of 1894, were as follows:

Mr. A. L. Hull	History of America
Prof. L. H. Charbonnier	Evolution of Tools and Weapons
Dr. H. C. White	The "Prince of India"
Mr. E. B. Smith	Trifles
Mr. L. B. Evans	Good and Bad English
Mr. Otis Ashmore	Voices of the Stars
Prof. C. M. Strahan	Evolution of Music
Dr. H. C. White	Magnitude of Little Things
Dr. E. D. Newton	Nicaragua Canal
Musical Concert. <sup>52</sup>	

The content of the course of study was not materially changed, for a year or two after the School was organized permanently with an appropriation from the State, under Captain S. D. Bradwell. The scholastic year, however, consisted of forty weeks, divided into four terms of ten weeks each. The vacation occurred in mid-winter; from the middle of December to about the first of March. The first year was an exception, as the School could not be opened until the 17th of April.

There were three courses in the School at this time:

- (1) The Diploma course, which embraced everything taught in the School, the diploma was a life license to teach in Georgia.
- (2) The Certificate course which included all the subjects known as legal branches. This certificate enabled the holder to teach in the common schools, one, two, or three years according to proficiency.

<sup>51</sup> Report of the Georgia State Normal School, 1894. Page 13.

<sup>52</sup> Report of the Georgia State Normal School, 1894. Page 14.



(3) Elective course might have been taken with any studies, however, two was the minimum.<sup>53</sup>

In 1898 a number of new teachers were added, and at the same time several new courses were offered. It is stated that two years were required to complete the diploma course, although work was outlined for the Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes. The graduates of the high schools no doubt entered the Junior class.

In 1904 the Freshman class, which consisted of subjects usually taught in the third or fourth year of the high school, was a preparatory course for the three-year course, known as The English Diploma Course, or with certain modifications known variously as, The English-Manual Arts Course, The English-French (or English-German) Diploma Course, etc. The principal changes in the content of the course of study at this time, was the addition of such industrial subjects as: agriculture, domestic science and manual arts. The Daughters of the Confederacy undoubtedly influenced the addition of subjects of this kind.<sup>54</sup>

The entrance requirements to the Sophomore class in 1904 was either a first grade or a life license to teach in Georgia; or a diploma from a reputable high school or college.

A two year course known as The Elective Diploma Course was also offered, but only graduates of other schools, with maturity and experience in teaching were allowed to take it.

In 1906-07 another course was given which was known as the Common School Review. This course was simply a review of the common school subjects and was helpful in preparing the students to stand the State examination. It was offered from 1906 to 1918, and usually ran throughout the year. Sometimes a similar course would be given that would be completed in one semester, though the usual plan was for the course to take a whole year.

The Correspondence School was established in 1909. The correspondence courses were planned by the various depart-

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<sup>53</sup> Announcement State Normal School, 1895.

<sup>54</sup> Minutes of the Georgia Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, 1899. Page 42. "This dormitory (Winnie Davis) annex, shall be placed at an institution which shall supply industrial as well as literary training."

ments in the school. The several departments read and grade the work in their respective subjects.

The English Diploma Course, that began in 1904, and was a three-year course, was changed in name, but not materially in content, in 1908 to the Diploma A, B, and C. In the fall of 1911, the new students that entered the School were placed in a new four-year course while the students that had been in school were allowed to graduate in the old three-year course. The Senior class of the old three-year course was discontinued in June, 1914, and then the four-year course was in full force.

The graduates of a four-year University accredited high school were still allowed to take the Two-Year Diploma course.

In 1914 the Common School Methods course was offered to prepare students to stand the State examination. A Review course was also given which was in reality a preparatory class for the Freshman class. It was at this time that two distinct courses went into effect, the Academic and Industrial courses. These two courses have the same entrance requirements, namely, two years of accredited high school work to enter the Freshman class. The content of the Academic course is made up largely of the professional subjects together with such other subjects as English, history, mathematics and the languages. The industrial course is composed for the most part, of the professional subjects, English, agriculture, household arts and manual arts.

The State Normal School has been granted the power to give degrees. The curriculum for 1922 contained two additional years of work, known as the Junior and Senior Degree Course. This means that four years of college work can now be taken at the School and a degree of B.S. in Education, or A.B. in Education, according to the course selected, be received. The subjects offered in this course are not materially different from those in the regular four-year course; except more advanced.

At the beginning of the fall term in 1923, the length of the recitation period will become fifty-five minutes, instead of the usual forty-five minutes.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Appropriations.

Owing to the fact that the State Normal School is a branch of the University of Georgia, consequently a State institution, the maintenance appropriations are made by the General Assembly. The State has also from time to time given money for repairing the buildings as well as aided in the erection of buildings and the State made an appropriation in 1916 that supplied funds for the erection of two buildings.

The total amount of appropriations made by the General Assembly for the maintenance of the State Normal School during its thirty years of existence amounts to \$1,085,500. The amount coming from the same source for buildings during the same length of time amounts to \$186,374.74. It is interesting to note that the School has had given to it \$198,726.05, which has come largely from individuals, although some has been given by Educational Boards.

There is no way of determining the exact amount of donations from friends to the School, for very substantial sums have been and are still being given in the form of scholarships; which can not be completely listed as in some cases the donors do not wish their names to be made known.

The table that follows gives the appropriations made to the State Normal School by the General Assembly and the purposes for which they were made. The references given refer to Georgia Laws and give the year and page of these volumes.

Acts	Page	Year	Maintenance	Extra Appropriations.
1890 91 Vol. 1	126	----	-----	----- Rock College and 10 acres given by Board of Trustees of University of Georgia.
----	---	1892	-----	-----
----	---	1893	-----	-----
----	---	1894	-----	-----
1894	1	1895	\$10,000	-----
----	---	1896	10,000	-----
1895	10	----	-----	\$7,000 To build dormitories and repair other build- ings.



Acts	Page	Year	Maintenance	Extra Appropriations.
1896	14	1897	22,500	----- Provided Trustees are authorized to spend such part of same as they may think proper for building and furnishing.
-----	---	1898	22,500	-----
1898	14	1899	16,000	-----
-----	---	1900	16,000	-----
1900	12	1901	22,500	----- "Provided, that so much of said sum as may be necessary, shall be used for the construction and maintenance of an adequate system of sewerage for said institution, and for such repairs and erecting a Dining Hall and such other buildings as shall be necessary: provided, further, that only \$16,000 of said sum shall be available until said system of sewerage is completed."
-----	---	1902	22,500	-----
1902	12	1903	22,500	-----
-----	---	1904	22,500	-----
1904	23	1904	-----	\$25,000 "Provided that the money herein appropriated shall only become available upon the following terms and conditions: \$10,000.00 when the sum of \$10,000.00 is donated and paid over to the Trustees by private individuals, and the remaining \$15,000.00 when an additional \$15,000.00 is donated and paid over to said Trustees."
Approved Aug.				"The entire \$50,000.00 to be expended for
13, 1904.				

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**Acts    Page    Year    Maintenance    Extra Appropriations.**

					buildings and equip- ment for same for said Normal School."
1904	12	1905	22,500	-----	
1905	13	1906	25,000	-----	
----	---	1907	25,000	-----	
1906	13	1906	-----	\$15,000	Whereas out of an ap- propriation of \$25,000 supplemented by a gift of \$25,000 made by friends of the State Normal School, making \$50,000, the Trustees have erected on the campus of said School two splendid and com- modious buildings: "For furnishing and equipping said new buildings and the instal- lation of a heating plant for heating all of said buildings."
Approved Aug. 18, 1909.					
1907	14	1908	30,000	-----	
----	---	1909	30,000	-----	
1908	17	----	-----	\$15,000	"For repairing of the steam heating plant of old Rock College build- ing and other neces- sary repairs in said building, for the instal- lation of steam heat in Bradwell Hall, and for the necessary repairs of the same, for additional equipments and im- provements in other buildings of the School."
1908	17-18	----	7,000	-----	"To supplement the ap- propriation contained in the general appropria- tion Act 1907 to sup- ply the deficiency in said appropriation for

Acts	Page	Year	Maintenance	Extra Appropriations.	
					the support and main- tenance of said School and for keeping up and maintaining the library of same."
1909	17	1910	42,000	-----	
-----	---	1911	42,000	-----	
1911	34	1911	-----	\$4,874.75	"For repaying amounts expended in furnishing, equipping and putting into use the Carnegie Library for the student body."
1911	19	1912	42,000	-----	
-----	---	1913	42,000	-----	
1912	11	1912	5,000	-----	In addition to the sum appropriated in the Gen- eral Appropriation Act of 1911.
-----	---	1913	5,000	-----	
1913	16	1914	47,000	-----	
-----	---	1915	47,500	-----	
1914	7	1914	-----	\$15,000	"For repairing and ad- ding to buildings and heating plant of the State Normal School."
1914	10	1914	5,000	-----	To supplement the Gen- eral Appropriation Act of 1913.
-----	---	1915	5,000	-----	
1915	53	1916	57,500	-----	
-----	---	1917	57,500	-----	
1915	67	-----	-----	\$4,500	For Infirmary . "Whereas, Elijah Clarke Chapter of the Daugh- ters of the American Revolution of Athens has given to the said State Normal School the sum of \$700, more or less, to be applied to an Infirmary, provided the State should in- crease that amount to at least \$5,000."



1916	8	-----	-----	100,000	To build new dormi- tory and auditorium and administration building.
1917	26	1918	67,500	-----	
-----	---	1919	67,500	-----	
1919	12	1920	70,000	-----	
-----	---	1921	70,000	-----	
1921	36	1922	63,000	-----	
1921	---	1922	30,000	-----	To pay salaries of teach- ers and officers to Sept. 1921. A deficiency ap- propriation.

\$1,085,500	\$186,374.75
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## CHAPTER VII.

### Gifts to the State Normal School.

From the very beginning of the School there have been individuals and organizations that have believed in the mission and the purposes for which it was established and have placed their efforts and their money at the disposal of the authorities in charge of its affairs. In fact, for the first three years of the existence of the State Normal School, it was supported entirely with gifts from friends who were concerned with securing better trained teachers for the rural schools. Not only has it been true that this School was begun with gifts, but it has been in no small degree, through such generosity that has enabled it to grow so rapidly and so quickly into a large teacher training institution.

The land on which the State Normal School is located and the oldest building on the campus, now known as Gilmer Hall, were gifts from the Trustees of the University of Georgia. The Trustees also gave to the school at the same time a fund left by the late Governor George R. Gilmer, which amounted to \$15,000.00. The income from this fund which was supplemented with a few other gifts made it possible to open and carry on the work of the school for the first three years of its existence.

The old building, which at first completely housed the work of the school as well as most of its students, had not been used for many years and of course needed repairs as well as some furniture. The City Council of Athens gave \$500.00 in 1892, which supplied the "Rock College" as it was then called, with wire cots, tables, chairs, buckets and other necessary articles of furniture.

During the summer sessions and from time to time afterwards, the school received substantial contributions from the Peabody Educational Fund. This came from an Educational Fund left by George Peabody. Dr. J. L. M. Curry was the agent for the Trustees. From this source, this school has received \$21,175.00.

Clarke county, through the Grand Jury, made three appropriations to the State Normal School. Since the Legislature made no appropriation for the State Normal School the Grand Jury at the request of Dr. William E. Boggs, gave \$400.00 in 1893 to aid in financing the school during the summer. The following year, at the request of the Commission, the Grand Jury gave \$750.00, provided an eight weeks session would be held. Captain Bradwell appeared before the Grand Jury in 1896 and secured \$300.00 to purchase tents in order to provide sleeping quarters for the young men.

The citizens of Athens, through private subscriptions, raised \$537.00 to aid in the operation of a summer session.

Mr. George Foster Peabody has been very generous to the School. In 1901 he gave \$2,000.00 to pay the salaries of the domestic science teachers. The following year he gave \$1,000.00 to better equip the Domestic Science Laboratory, and \$1,000.00 to supply equipment for an experimental psychology laboratory. He also gave the gymnasium equipment. Mr. Peabody built and furnished the Muscogee Elementary Training School at a cost of \$11,754.50, and gave \$10,000.00 towards the erection of the Smith building. In 1906 he spent about \$2,000.00 in having a topographical survey made of the campus.

The Daughters of the Confederacy gave \$14,590.67 towards the completion of the Winnie Davis Memorial Hall. The building cost when completed and furnished \$25,090.67. The General Education Board gave \$4,500.00, the remaining \$6,000.00 coming from State funds.

At a meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy in Rome, Ga., 1898, Mrs. Rounsaville suggested the practicability of establishing an industrial and educational memorial in connection with one of the State institutions. A resolution was offered by Mrs. Sexton of Savannah, and was unanimously carried, to the effect that a fund be raised for the purpose of establishing an educational and industrial memorial to the Daughter of the Confederacy, this fund to be placed in charge of a committee to be appointed by the President.<sup>55</sup>

Mrs. Rounsaville read a letter from Mr. J. Harris Chappell,

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<sup>55</sup> Minutes of the Georgia Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, 1898. Page 9.



President of the Georgia Normal and Industrial School, approving the plan and suggested that it be placed at Milledgeville. Miss Mildred Rutherford called attention at this time to the advantages of having this memorial placed at the State Normal School.<sup>56</sup>

At a meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy held in Athens, Oct. 11-13, 1899, the recommendations of a committee was unanimously approved that reported favorably on locating the memorial at the State Normal School. Especially was this agreeable to the committee since subscriptions from the citizens of Athens amounted to \$2,000.00; and \$562.75 from Captain Bradwell, and the teachers and students of the State Normal School.<sup>57</sup>

The Athens Banner, in speaking about this building, says: "One year ago when the Convention had almost decided to establish the Memorial elsewhere, Miss Mildred Rutherford secured a postponement of the matter in order to give the State Normal School a chance."<sup>58</sup> "It was Miss Mildred Rutherford who inspired the application made by the State Normal School for the Winnie Davis Memorial," says Miss Isma Dooly in the Atlanta Constitution.<sup>59</sup>

Below is a report of Mrs. Ida Evans Eve, Treasurer of the Winnie Davis Memorial Fund, who rendered a valuable service for this cause.

April 1 1900 to October 24, 1903.<sup>60</sup>

#### Receipts.

1902

Dec. 10.	From S. A. Cunningham, Nashville-----	\$ 10.00
Dec. 22.	From Miss K. C. Stiles, Richmond-----	1.00

1903

April 11.	From General Education Board-----	4,500.00
Sept. 3.	From Mrs. Taylor, Richmond, Va.-----	5.00
	From State of Georgia appropriation-----	6,000.00
Oct. 24.	From First Congressional District-----	1,780.50
	From Second Congressional District-----	299.35

<sup>56</sup> Minutes of the Georgia Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, 1898. Page 9.

<sup>57</sup> Minutes of the Georgia Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, 1899. Page 42-43.

<sup>58</sup> The Athens Banner. October 13, 1899.

<sup>59</sup> The Atlanta Constitution. October 15, 1899.

<sup>60</sup> Minutes of the Georgia Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, 1903. Page 22.

From Third Congressional District-----	252.00	
From Fourth Congressional District-----	475.97	
From Fifth Congressional District-----	2,016.41	
From Sixth Congressional District-----	768.05	
From Seventh Congressional District-----	659.66	
From Eighth Congressional District-----	1,550.09	
From State Normal School-----	582.47	
From City of Athens-----	1,716.00	3,848.56
From Ninth Congressional District-----	234.45	
Tenth Congressional District-----	921.00	
From C. E. Choate-----	428.96	1,349.96
From Eleventh Congressional District-----	150.00	
From Interest on Bank Deposits-----	227.60	
Total -----		\$22,578.51

#### Disbursements.

1903

Oct. 24. Paid Chas. E. Choate, Architect-----	\$ 1,070.96
Paid W. J. Beeland, Contractor-----	20,863.03
Paid Plumber's Bill-----	1.00
Paid Insurance-----	104.00
Envelopes, printing and stamps used in Me- moralizing legislation-----	26.00
Collector at Athens, commissions-----	5.85
	\$22,578.51

#### Supplementary Explanatory Statement.

Dr.

To contract price of building-----	\$21,419.25
To blinds and extra electric wiring-----	360.00
To architect -----	1,070.96
To insurance, stationary and printing-----	130.00
To Commissions and plumbing-----	6.85
Total -----	\$22,987.06

Cr.

Paid out as above-----	\$22,070.84
Cash in Bank Building Fund-----	457.65
	\$22,528.51
Balance to be provided for-----	\$ 458.55

After the Winnie Davis Memorial Hall was built it became necessary to furnish the rooms. This was done by allowing various chapters to furnish one or more rooms, and also select

the students that occupy the rooms. The following is a list of the Chapters furnishing rooms and the amount expended:

Abbeville Chapter, \$53.00; Americus Chapter, \$60.00; Atlanta Chapter, \$65.00; Atlanta Chapter, (Children of the Confederacy), \$62.00; Athens (Children of the Confederacy under direction of Mrs. A. E. Crawford) furnished the Winnie Davis parlor, \$138.00; Athens, Laura Rutherford Chapter, \$68.00; Athens, Cobb-DeLoney Veterans, \$50.00; Athens, Mrs. W. R. Welch, for the Pinkey Welch room, \$60.00; Athens, Miss Emma Long for the Crawford Long room, \$75.00; Augusta Chapter, \$80.00; Brunswick, Clement A. Evans Chapter, \$55.00; Buford and Hartwell, Bill Arp room, \$60.00; Carrollton, Annie Wheeler Chapter, \$60.00; Cedartown Chapter, \$60.00; Conyers Chapter, \$60.00; Columbus, Lizzie Rutherford Chapter, \$55.00; Darien Chapter, \$59.00; Dublin, Oconee Chapter, \$55.00; Elberton, Jefferson Davis Chapter, \$60.00; Fort Valley, Chas. D. Anderson Chapter, \$60.00; Gainesville, Longstreet Chapter, -----; Gainesville, C. C. Sanders Chapter, -----; Lawrenceville Chapter, \$65.00; Rome Chapter, -----; Sparta Chapter, -----; Savannah, Charter Chapter and Children's Chapter, 3 rooms, \$162.00; Waycross, Frances Bartow, -----; Waycross, Children's Chapter, \$60.00; Waynesboro, Margaret Jones Chapter, -----.

According to the Treasurer's report in October, 1905, \$25,090.67 had been spent on the Winnie Davis Memorial, which included the furnishing of the rooms and a supply of rugs.<sup>61</sup>

In addition to the \$4,500.00 just referred to, the General Education Board gave \$15,000.00 to the Scholarship fund. Also there was secured for the Scholarship fund \$20,456.42 through individual subscriptions. The money was raised largely through an organized effort in each Congressional District of the State, although quite a number of scholarships were secured from northern States. Mr. Branson directed the work of this campaign.

Mr. Robert C. Ogden equipped the Domestic Science Laboratory when this department was established. He requested Miss

<sup>61</sup> Minutes of the Georgia Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, 1905. Page 50.



Jane E. Taylor, who was then head of this department, to come to New York during a vacation, when Mr. Ogden authorized her to select the equipment needed for her department. He also gave \$1,500.00 when this department was moved into the Smith Building in 1906, in order to more completely supply the needs of the school.

Representative Thomas J. Shackelford secured an appropriation of \$25,000.00 from the State, provided \$25,000.00 could be secured from other sources which would make a fund of \$50,000.00 for building purposes. In June, after this conditional appropriation had been made, Mr. H. J. Rowe called on Hon. George Foster Peabody, who was in the office of Chancellor Hill. Mr. Rowe explained the needs of the State Normal School and stated that as President of the Board of Trustees, he expected to get subscriptions to match the State funds. After listening for some time to Mr. Rowe, Mr. Peabody said: "Rowe, if you will get a native Georgian to give ten thousand dollars, I will give the same amount or as much more as any one Georgian will give."

Mr. Rowe went at once to see Dr. J. S. Stewart, who had visited Col. James M. Smith on many occasions to induce him to make donations for educational purposes. Col. Smith was at this time a candidate for governor, and Mr. Rowe helped to conduct his campaign. So, it was decided that Mr. Stewart and Mr. Rowe should make an effort to get Col. Smith to give ten thousand dollars. After some deliberation Col. Smith gave the amount asked and one of the buildings erected with the \$50,000.00 fund was named for him.

Mr. Peabody and Col. Smith gave ten thousand dollars each, but there still remained five thousand dollars to be raised in order to get the \$25,000.00 from the State. Hon. R. E. Davison, Mr. H. J. Rowe and Hon. Thomas J. Shackelford were able to secure in Athens over three thousand dollars towards the \$5,000.00.

The Elijah Clarke Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution conceived the idea of building an infirmary for the school and contributed \$650.00 towards this building. The State appropriated \$4,500.00 as a result of the efforts of the Elijah Clarke Chapter.

Miss Ida Young, who died in 1919, but who began teaching in the school in 1897, left \$1,500.00 to the Y. W. C. A. as a scholarship fund to help those members who might be in need of financial assistance. Miss Young organized the Y. W. C. A. and for more than twenty years served the State Normal School in a most unselfish manner.

In the spring of 1921, when it looked as if the School would have to close for lack of funds, Mrs. G. A. Mell conceived the idea of asking the women of Georgia to contribute one dollar each on Mother's Day, so that this institution could complete the year's work. Although only \$1,629.00 were raised in this manner, the campaign created considerable comment, the newspapers gave considerable publicity to it and in this way, doubtless resulted in much favorable interest and support for the School. The money that was raised was placed in a separate account in a bank and has been loaned to the State account to pay the salaries of the teachers.

Many thousands of dollars have been given in the form of scholarships by individuals, a complete list of which can not be secured, and in many instances the donors do not wish their names to be made known. In recent years, it sometimes happens that a student, who is so fortunate as to secure money through a scholarship fund, may not know from whom the gift or loan has been secured. There is a need for a larger permanent fund, from which worthy girls may borrow in order to complete their education.

Below is a list of the gifts to the State Normal School which shows the year received and by whom given:

1891	10 acres of land by the Trustees of the University of Georgia, altogether about 30 acres were relinquished which they valued at-----	\$ 10,000.00
1891	Gilmer Hall cost when built (1860)-----	23,000.00
1892	The George R. Gilmer Fund-----	15,000.00
1892	The City of Athens-----	500.00
1892	The Peabody Educational Fund-----	800.00
1892	The County Institute Fund-----	125.00
1893	Clarke County -----	400.00
1893	Citizens of Athens (Private subscriptions)-----	537.00
1894	Clarke County -----	750.00
1896	Clarke County (For tents)-----	300.00
1897	The Peabody Educational Fund-----	1,500.00

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1899	The Peabody Educational Fund-----	1,600.00
1899	The Peabody Educational Fund-----	3,150.00
1901	The Peabody Educational Fund-----	1,300.00
1901	George Foster Peabody-----	2,000.00
1902	The Peabody Educational Fund-----	2,000.00
1902	The Daughters of the Confederacy-----	14,590.67
1902	George Foster Peabody-----	2,000.00
1902	George Foster Peabody-----	11,754.50
1902	The General Education Board (Winnie Davis)-----	4,500.00
1903	The Peabody Educational Fund-----	2,200.00
1904	The Peabody Educational Fund-----	1,000.00
1902-03-04	The General Education Board (Scholarships)	15,000.00
1902-03-04	Private Subscriptions (Scholarships)-----	20,457.42
1905	The Peabody Educational Fund-----	2,500.00
1906	George Foster Peabody-----	10,000.00
1906	George Foster Peabody-----	2,000.00
1906	James M. Smith-----	10,000.00
1906	Robert C. Ogden-----	1,500.00
1906	Miscellaneous small subscriptions-----	4,482.46
1907	The Peabody Educational Fund-----	2,500.00
1908	The Peabody Educational Fund-----	1,500.00
1910	Andrew Carnegie -----	25,000.00
1911	The Peabody Educational Fund-----	1,000.00
1916	Elijah Clarke Chapter D. A. R.-----	650.00
1919	Miss Ida Young, Y. W. C. A. Scholarships-----	1,500.00
1921	Mother's Day Campaign (conducted by Mrs. G. A. Mell -----	1,629.00
		<hr/>
		\$198,726.05



## **CHAPTER VIII.**

### **Organizations**

A very large part of the value of student life comes from such organizations as they themselves originate and control. There have never been any Greek letter fraternities in this institution, but there have been many and various other organizations that have been founded upon noble purposes and have helped to enrich the life of the student body. The societies that have been organized by the men have disappeared, for in recent years, there have been only a small number of male students in the School. In 1906 there existed the Jeffersonian Literary Society (for boys); the Freshman Boy's Debating Society and the Y. M. C. A. had many enthusiastic members.

#### **The Young Women's Christian Association**

The Young Women's Christian Association at the State Normal School is the outgrowth of the religious work done by Miss Ida Young, who became a member of the Faculty in 1897. Miss Young had charge of the Bible study and devotional exercises in the evening for several years. In 1900 the Association became affiliated with the Gulf States Territory, and in 1906 it became a charter member of the National organization of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Miss Willie Fagan was employed as the Secretary in 1910 and served in this capacity until 1913, when Miss Moina Michael was elected to this position.

The purpose of the Young Women's Christian Association at this institution, through its social life, Bible study, mission study and inter-collegiate relationships, is to promote the spirit of Christian living and thinking among the students and to train them for Christian work.

Much emphasis is placed on the study of the Bible by the Association. Courses have been arranged for each class in the School, and a very large per cent of the student body voluntarily attend the classes. The State Normal School won second

honor in Bible study at the Panama Exposition in a National Contest conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association in 1915. In the study of missions and social welfare this school received first honor in a similar contest at the Panama Exposition.

To the student that memorizes certain portions of the New Testament, Mrs. Helen Gould Shepperd gives a student's Bible. The students in this School have won 246 of these Bibles.

### **The Altioria Literary Society**

In 1906 there existed at the State Normal School, the Girl's Literary Society. President E. C. Branson suggested that better work could be done if there were two societies instead of one. The plan was adopted by the girls and two societies were organized: one was given the name of Altioria, and the other was called Mildred Rutherford.

The Altioria Literary Society was organized in 1906 with Alice Smith as President. Black and blue were the colors adopted by the society and the owl was selected as the symbol. Altioria is a Latin word and means "higher things." The name was suggested by Mr. D. L. Earnest. The Motto Excelsior was also chosen at this time.

Bessie Miller was elected as the next president of the Society and Erna Proctor was the third leader. During the presidency of Mollie Snellings in 1910-11 the society grew rapidly. A successful play was given and the money raised was used to buy books for the library that had been started by the society.

This society gives a play sometime during the school year and the money made in this manner is usually given to worthy enterprises. Their monthly programs are varied, but usually consist of readings and music. A wholesome atmosphere pervades the meetings of the society, and part of each meeting is given over to an informal reception when refreshments are served.

### **The Mildred Rutherford Literary Society**

The Mildred Rutherford Literary Society was organized in 1906, and named in honor of Miss Mildred Rutherford, an example of the highest type of womanhood. As sponsor for

this organization, this lady has had a far reaching influence among the members of this society.

The aim of the society is to develop the literary phase of the student life through the creation of an interest in and an appreciation for literature, music and art. The betterment of the social life of the school is the result of the activities of such organizations, and it is in this connection that some of the closest friendships are formed, which exist not only during the college days, but remain through many long years.

There were forty-eight enthusiastic members the first year of the existence of the society. The membership has steadily grown from year to year, and at the beginning of the 1922-23 session three hundred members had been enrolled.

In proportion to the increased membership the work and purpose of the society have broadened. The room has been greatly improved and the few books that belonged to the society have grown into a library of helpful and well chosen books which are now in the Carnegie Library at the disposal of the entire student body.

The programs of the society consist of readings, music and informal gatherings with refreshments. In addition to the development of an appreciation of music and literature, the society helps in no small way to develop leadership among its members.

### **The Georgia Club**

About 1910, Mr. E. C. Branson, who was then President of the State Normal School, became interested in the study of Georgia. He believed that the teacher should be a leader in the community in which she taught, but also in order to be a leader, she must know and understand accurately the problems and conditions with which she must deal. He consequently thought that an intensive study of the State and especially of the home county an invaluable aid to the teacher in training, so that she may be of the greatest usefulness to the community. Mr. Branson was the first to emphasize the importance of such a study in teacher-training institutions.

The Georgia Club was organized in 1911, and was an organization of teachers and students devoted to the study of



Georgia, her people, her resources, her activities and institutions, her achievements in the past, her opportunities in the present, and her possibilities in the future.

It was believed by the leader of the Club that the study of the home State and the home county were proper subjects for a school curriculum; that exact information about one's own community and people arouses sympathetic concern and civic conscience, and therefore furnishes a definite and sure foundation for social service and efficient citizenship. The Club quickly settled down, after its organization, into a study of the near and the now, the significance of the community occupations and businesses, the forces and agencies that are offering obstacles or creating opportunities in the field of social service to which they as teachers were consecrating themselves.

Two years after the Club was organized, it consisted of one hundred and forty-one students and fifteen members of the Faculty. The members of the Club soon became very much interested in the work they had undertaken, and they studied very carefully the census returns for 1900 and 1910, the reports of capitol officials, the county tax digest, the minutes of church associations, the library section on Georgia, and every other available source of authoritative information about the State.

The county groups of students and the Faculty members began to draw 10-year balance sheets for their home counties, showing in detail the gains and losses during the past census decade in (1) population, (2) agriculture, (3) industries and business, (4) wealth and taxation, (5) public roads, (6) public sanitation, (7) schools, and (8) churches. The first economic and social survey ever made of a county was that of Henry county, Georgia, by a member of this Club. The County Board of Education had this survey printed in bulletin form for use in the schools of the county.

By 1913, fifty-one such county surveys had been completed. These reports had been reviewed by intelligent alert people in the home counties and published in the county newspapers. These reports contained the kind of information about the counties that had never before reached the public prints.

They encouraged or alarmed the thoughtful people in these counties.

During the first few years of the existence of the Georgia Club the following bulletins were published by it: A Fifty-Year Survey of Southern Agriculture; Farm Life Conditions in the South; Brief Economic and Social Surveys of Clarke, Putnam, Fulton and Bibb Counties; Our Country Life Problem; Country Life Defenses; Denmark's Remedies; Education and Cooperation; Small Farm Ownership; The Church as a Country Life Defense; The Rights of the Child; The Geography of Georgia Soils (Merrill); the Country School of Permanent Influence; and The Georgia Club Syllabus: Section I, on Population; Georgia Farms and Folks; Farm Tenancy in the South; Production of Food and Feed in the Southern States.

In May, 1912, the Trustees of the School established a Chair of Rural Economics and Sociology as a background and formal support for the efforts of the Club. This new chair was established because the work that the Club was doing was fundamentally important, and because it called for more time than the President of the School could give to it. So President E. C. Branson retired from his old position in order to give his undivided efforts to this new work.

Mr. E. C. Branson was head of the department of Rural Economics and Sociology, and conducted the Georgia Club for two years, with the same aims and purposes that caused him to create the Club.

This department was filled by Mr. F. A. Merrill in 1914 when Mr. Branson left to take up similar work in the University of North Carolina. In the spring of 1918 Mr. Merrill left the School to take up work with the Red Cross and Mr. Harold D. Meyer was employed to continue the work in the department of Rural Economics and Sociology. In the fall of 1921, Mr. Meyer accepted a position with the University of North Carolina and no work was done in this department during the year 1921-22.

In the fall of 1922 the departments of Agriculture and Rural Economics and Sociology were combined. This work is now under the direction of E. S. Sell and Miss Mary M. Woods, who

are carrying out, as near as possible, the original purposes of the Club.

Although the Georgia Club idea originated at the State Normal School, many Universities and colleges have since put in courses or departments that carry out the original ideas of the Georgia Club. This work was of course offered in the University of North Carolina next, where it is now carried out on a broad scale with several teachers and generous appropriations.

The University of Virginia and the University of South Carolina have instituted such work based on the Georgia Club bulletins and in the middle and far West, the interest is even greater than it is in the Eastern part of the country.<sup>62</sup>

### **The Alumni-ae Association**

The Alumni-ae Association at the State Normal School was organized in 1905. Miss Laura M. Smith was elected president, and Miss Alice Prichard was elected vice-president; however, during the first few years of the existence of the Association, Miss Prichard assumed the responsibility of the presiding officer and took an active interest in getting the Association organized on a permanent basis. President E. C. Branson suggested that the name should be Alumni-ae Association which met the approval of the organization.

All graduates of the school are active members of the Association, and all persons who have at any time been students of the school, are associate members.

The aims and purposes of the Association are: A closer union of the alumni-ae; to provide a scholarship fund; to disseminate the ideas for which the school stands; to promote the interest of the Normal School.

The scholarship fund amounts to fifteen hundred dollars, and the Association has been instrumental in securing appropriations from the Legislature, getting publicity for the school and it has rendered a valuable service by getting some of the choicest high school graduates interested in this institution and the profession of teaching.

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<sup>62</sup> For a more complete discussion of the Georgia Club and a typical County Survey see Bulletin No. 23, 1913. United States Bureau of Education. The Georgia Club at the State Normal School, Athens, Ga. E. C. Branson.



The Association has had only four presidents, as follows: Miss Laura Smith, Miss Alice Prichard, Miss Chloe Loyd and Miss Kate Hicks.

### **The Round Table**

In the spring of 1904, the President of the School divided the students into sections, and gave one section to each teacher. The purpose of this plan was the social development of the students and the creation in them of a greater appreciation of literature and art. Mr. D. L. Earnest was given one section and he selected Saturday night as the time for the meeting. The purpose of dividing the student body into small groups was to enable the teachers to be helpful and advise the students more in detail about their reading. At the first meeting of the Round Table only six students were present. The teacher told the story of the Great Stone Face.

The meetings at first were held in the library which was then in Gilmer Hall. The programs became so interesting to the students that in a very short time the room was filled at each meeting. The lack of formality and pleasant surroundings made it extremely easy to carry out the programs and attracted a large number of students.

The manner in which the meetings were conducted was unique. The appearance of the president was a signal for order and the first thing done was to arrange a program for the following meeting. The programs were usually suggested by the president. Volunteers were easily secured to tell the stories, or to take the lead in any discussion.

The programs consisted of readings, current events, and music. Usually there was some special aim in view in the selection of the literature. The report of current events has been an interesting feature of the meetings, and was conducted by some one who had been appointed at the previous meeting.

For many years the Round Table has rendered a distinct service to the students at the State Normal School. At the end of each week these informal gatherings were found to be not only beneficial, but were a source of pleasure. The meet-

ings of the Round Table during the present school year have been conducted in an entirely new manner.

Instead of telling a story and discussing the current events, motion pictures are shown and the musical programs are obtained over the radio from various parts of the country.

### **L'Alliance Francaise**

One of the distinctive features of the French courses has been the opportunity of the students to become affiliated with the L'Alliance Francaise, an organization composed of those familiar with and interested in the French language, both in this school and other educational institutions in the city. It was organized in 1920, and the meetings are held once a month, at which time prominent French scholars address the society on subjects of general interest. This organization has been the means of creating a greater interest in and a wider knowledge of the French language.

The Honorary President of the L'Alliance Francaise (Athens group) is Chancellor D. C. Barrow, of the University; and the President, Professor J. Lustrat, head of the department of Romance Languages at the University of Georgia and at the State Normal School.

### **The Athletic Association**

The Athletic Association was organized in September, 1904, under the direction of Miss Maude C. Kathan. Considerable interest was manifested in the work of the Association and it grew rapidly.

The organization depended upon voluntary subscriptions as a means of support and most of the work was done to develop a school team. Basketball was the form of athletics that received the most attention during the early days.

In 1915, the Athletic Association was reorganized and has grown steadily; now the majority of students in the School are enrolled as members. The dues paid by each member is the source of support.

The purpose of this organization is to promote and direct the athletics of the School. Mass Athletics have been developed to a considerable degree, for the object is to develop

physically as many as possible rather than have a few very highly trained.

Under the direction of the teachers of Physical Education, Miss Lura Strong and Miss Edith Guill, class teams have been organized in volleyball, basketball, and numerous track events. Tennis tournaments and Field Day contests are the most exciting events of the School year.

A new Athletic Field has been fully equipped and is maintained by the Athletic Association. Until 1920 no colors had been selected or motto adopted. In that year, the colors, dark blue and maroon were chosen as official colors, and the motto, "Health is Wealth," was adopted. The corn flower, with its hardy strength, was chosen as a fitting symbol of the spirit of the Athletic Association.

Hikes, recreation hours, and informal entertainments, together with the more strenuous activities make the Athletic Association a most valuable and interesting phase of the student life.

### **Glee Club**

The purpose of this organization is recreative, as well as to afford an opportunity for study of classical compositions. Inasmuch as the Glee Club stands for a development of the higher understanding and appreciation of music, and since the chorus material is the chief means of this development, the selection of musical literature worthy of study is one of the first aims.

It is also the aim to establish in the minds of the students a group of art types in music which will provide them with a cultural knowledge and appreciation of music.

Through the participation in this work, an effort is made to develop the technical and interpretive skill and acquaint the students with extensive and interesting literature, so that they may come to a full and sympathetic understanding and recognition of rich beauty in composition, artistic tone quality, and musical interpretation.

The Glee Club was first organized about 1905, and gives concerts annually, and from time to time assists at other functions of the School.



## STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

### The Annual

The first Annual was published in 1905-06, and was called the Levana. An Annual has been printed almost every year since the first one was published, but the name was changed a few years ago to the Crystal. The Seniors publish the Annual and the editors are elected from the members of this class.

### The Normal Light

The Normal Light is the student paper and is printed twice a month. It made its appearance in 1917, and was until 1922, issued in newspaper style. It now comes in the form of a magazine. It carries all general school news, society items, editorials, news about the literary societies and the Y. W. C. A., as well as short stories. The editors are elected from the student body and all the articles for the papers are criticised by a member of the Faculty.

## **CHAPTER IX.**

### **The Buildings on the Campus**

An account of the buildings at the State Normal School will be given in order to show why they were so named and how the funds were secured to build them. These facts make an interesting story, and at the same time show that the School has always had friends, who have believed in its great mission, or it would not have received such generous support from so many sources.

#### **Gilmer Hall**

This building was erected in 1860, by the Trustees of the University of Georgia, and was donated to the State Normal School in 1891. It was known as "Rock College" for many years because it was built of rock that had been secured within a short distance of where the building is located. At first the State Normal School was completely housed in this one building, but it is now used exclusively as a dormitory. It was named for the late Governor George R. Gilmer, as the income from a fund left by his will was used to aid in founding the State Normal School.

#### **Bradwell Hall**

In 1896 this building was completed as a two-story structure, and the third floor was added the following year. The building as it was erected at first was made possible with appropriations from the Legislature, but the third floor was added with the amounts that the teachers of the School had deducted from their salaries. At first, part of the lower floor was used as a dining hall and the other part of the building was used as a dormitory for young men. It is now used entirely as a girl's dormitory. It was named for Captain S. D. Bradwell, who was the second President of the school.

#### **The President's Cottage**

The President's Cottage was built in 1897, at a cost of \$1,920.57. This is an attractive home and is located at the east end of Gilmer Hall, on Oglethorpe avenue.

### **Old Auditorium**

With appropriations from the Legislature, this building was erected in 1898. It is two stories high, with an auditorium on the first floor and class rooms above. The student body became so large, that it could not be seated in this old building, and the Legislature was appealed to for a larger auditorium. The chapel exercises and other important assemblies are now held in the Pound Auditorium, but the class rooms are still used in the Old Auditorium and the lower floor is used for many gathering in which the entire student body is not interested.

### **Muscogee Elementary Training School**

George Foster Peabody gave the money to build and equip this building. It was finished in 1902. A well organized School of eight grades is carried on in this building to give the Senior class practice in teaching before they are allowed to graduate. The building was so named because Muscogee is Mr. Peabody's native county.

### **The Winnie Davis Memorial Hall**

The Daughters of the Confederacy planned this building to perpetuate the memory of Winnie Davis, the daughter of Jefferson Davis. It was very largely through the efforts of this organization that this attractive dormitory was made possible. It was completed in 1902, and various Chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy maintain rooms in the building, and make appointments of the students to occupy the rooms. New students secure rooms in this dormitory by applying to such Chapters as have furnished rooms.

### **Smith Building**

This building was completed in 1906. It was made possible through gifts from James M. Smith, George Foster Peabody, an appropriation from the State, the Faculty and a number of small donations from individuals. It contains class rooms and administrative offices, and was named for the late James M. Smith.



### **Dining Hall**

The Dining Hall was built at the same time that the Smith Building was being built. The funds for this building were raised at the same time; in other words the money came from the same source and a sufficient amount was secured to build both buildings. The first floor is used as a dining hall and the second floor is known as Senior Hall and is used as a dormitory.

### **The Rural School**

This is a modern one-room rural school building on the campus to give the Seniors practice in teaching in a country school. The building is well lighted and heated, and complete in every detail. The children come from the country, thus making it a rural school from every point of view. It was built in 1911.

### **The Dairy Barn**

The School has a farm on the Oconee river, about two miles from the campus. The dairy barn was built in 1914, and is large enough to accommodate seventy cows. Dairy products and vegetables for the dining hall are largely supplied from this farm. The farm was purchased in two lots: one lot containing 179 acres was bought January 6, 1913, for the sum of \$4,420.46, and the other part was secured January 10, 1917, for \$1,783.00, and contained thirty-five and sixty-six one hundredths acres; making a total of two hundred and fourteen and sixty-six one hundredths acres. This farm was bought, equipped, and is operated without a cent from the State.

### **Infirmary**

The Infirmary was built in 1916, as the result of the efforts of the Elijah Clarke Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. These ladies gave \$650.00 towards the erection of this building and the balance was appropriated by the General Assembly. It is a splendid little building with four wards, and an apartment for the nurse, and it is complete in every detail.

### **The Practice Home**

This cottage was used as the infirmary until 1916, when the new infirmary was completed. It was then converted into the practice home under the direction of Miss Edna Randall. In this building the Seniors get practice in home-making, and in this way put into practice the theories studied in the classroom.

### **Miller Hall**

With an appropriation from the State this splendid dormitory was completed in 1917. It is a two-story structure and is modern in every respect. It was named in honor of the Honorable B. S. Miller, who is President of the Board of Trustees of the School.

### **Pound Auditorium**

This building was also finished in 1917, as an appropriation amounting to one hundred thousand dollars from the State was sufficient to build Miller Hall and the Pound Auditorium. This is also a splendid building and it contains an auditorium that will seat twenty-five hundred people, as well as a number of class-rooms and offices. The Auditorium was named for the President of the School. The corner stone of this building was laid by the Masons on April 17, 1917. Appropriate exercises were conducted by this secret order and addresses were made by Hon. B. S. Miller, President of the Board of Trustees, as well as some of the leading Masons of the State.

## CHAPTER X.

### The Presidents

The State Normal School was founded thirty years ago, and any account of this institution would be incomplete without at least a sketch of the lives of the men who have guided its destiny. These men have worked, planned for and dreamed of more adequate facilities with which to train the teachers of the State. They have been tireless in their efforts and unselfish in their devotion to build up the School. There have been only four Presidents, and a short account of each will be given, in the order in which they presided over this institution.

#### Lawton Bryan Evans

Mr. Lawton Bryan Evans was born in Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia, October 17, 1862. He is the son of the late General Clement A. Evans, who did valiant service in the Confederate Army, and later was a prominent minister of the gospel and the Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans. The Evans family originally came from Wales and settled in North Carolina during the Colonial period.

When Mr. Lawton B. Evans was but a few months old, his mother took him to Virginia to be near her soldier husband. After the war the family returned to Lumpkin, and shortly afterwards his father decided to abandon the practice of law and farming, and to become a Methodist minister, and as an itinerant minister's family, the Evanses lived in Cartersville, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta and Rome.

After attending school in several cities, Lawton Evans entered Richmond Academy, at Augusta, Ga. From this institution, he went at the age of fifteen, to Emory College, at Oxford, Ga., and entered Sophomore class. He made a splendid record here, and graduated at the head of his class, although he was the youngest in the class. After graduation he went to the University of Georgia for one year and received a Master of Arts degree in 1881. He was but nineteen years of age at this



time and probably the youngest man ever to have received such an honor at this old institution.

While at the University he began work on a history of Georgia, designed for use in the public schools. This work was finished about a year later and published; since that time however, revised editions have occurred to keep it up to date. It was adopted as a State text-book in 1903.

When Mr. Evans left the University, he went to Augusta to study law, but a vacancy occurred in one of the grammar schools to which he was elected. He, no doubt, looked upon this as a temporary means of support and would later take up the practice of law. A year later the office of superintendent of the schools became vacant and he was elected to fill this place on November 11, 1882. He at once became so interested in the cause of education that he laid his law books aside, and determined to spend the rest of his life in improving educational conditions in the South. Mr. Evans is still superintendent of the schools of Augusta and Richmond county, which is a most remarkable record; having held this one position forty years. No other man in America has been superintendent of a large city school system for this length of time.

When the State Normal School was established, in 1892, Mr. Evans was called to take charge and become its president during the summer sessions. He was president for three summer sessions, each year adding to the popularity and efficiency of the School. When this institution received an annual appropriation from the State and consequently was able to hold longer sessions, Mr. Evans declined to continue as head of the School.

In addition to the History of Georgia already mentioned, Mr. Evans is the author of a number of other books, which are as follows: Lectures on School Supervision; Elements of English Grammar; Elements of Language Lessons; Essential Facts of American History; First Lessons in American History; Farm Life Readers; Worth While Stories; America First; Old Time Tales; Heroes of Israel; Wonder Stories of the Old Testament; and other works for children.

As a lecturer and platform speaker he has long been in demand, for his lectures on the various phases of education have

received the highest praise in the many summer schools throughout the South where he has appeared. His lectures are mainly on school supervision and the historical development of his profession.

Mr. Evans married Miss Florence Eve Campbell, of Augusta, in 1887. His home is in Summerville, the main residential section of Augusta.<sup>63</sup>

### **Captain Samuel Dowse Bradwell**

Captain Samuel Dowse Bradwell was born in Liberty County, Georgia, on January 5, 1840, of parents who were members of the celebrated Midway Congregation.

He attended a school conducted by his father, James Thorpe Bradwell, at Hinesville, in Liberty county, and after completing his preparatory work there, entered Oglethorpe University, which was then located at Milledgeville, Georgia. While at Oglethorpe, he was a classmate and a fraternity mate of the poet Sidney Lanier, and also of those two famous artillerymen of Lee's Army, Bob and Henry Pelham. One of his professors at Oglethorpe was Dr. Talmadge, father of the noted divine, Dr. T. DeWitt Talmadge, and another was Dr. Lane, who for many years was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Athens, Georgia. He graduated from Oglethorpe University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1859.

Like so many other young men, after his graduation, he began to teach school with a view of ultimately preparing himself for the profession of law, little dreaming then that teaching would be his life work. He did study law, and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced, for the War between the States called him to the service. He immediately enlisted and was elected captain of his company at the age of 21, and was known as "the boy captain of his regiment." This company was Company "H" of the 25th Georgia regiment of volunteers.

His company was assigned to the command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and he saw much service under that distinguished general. He was within eleven miles of Vicksburg when it

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<sup>63</sup> Many of the facts obtained in this sketch were obtained from *Men of Mark in Georgia, 1910-Northern*. Also *Who's Who in America (1920-21)* was freely used.

surrendered; he fought through the entire battle of Chickamauga, emerging from that conflict with only six of his company of sixty-six responding for duty. He fought all the way from Chickamauga to Atlanta, participating in the battles of Resaca, Bloody Angle, Dalton, Kennesaw Mountain and Atlanta. On the morning of the 22nd of July, 1864, in the battle of Atlanta, he was desperately wounded in his right leg by a piece of bombshell, which unfitted him for further service in the war and put him on crutches for two years thereafter. After being wounded, he was sent to his home in Liberty county, which was the center of a great many of the activities of the army of General Sherman. Confined to his bed on account of his wound, he saw his family stripped of every possession. Even his side arms and uniform were confiscated by the Yankee soldiers. His father was dead, and he was the only support of his mother and sisters. In order to obtain food for the family, he conducted a school propped up in bed and took pay in provisions for his services. After his wound healed sufficiently for him to be up, but while he was still on crutches, he resumed teaching school, abandoning entirely his purpose of practicing law. While teaching school, he met and married Miss Lizzie Clifton, of Tatnall county, Georgia. He located at Hinesville, and there established an incorporated school known as Bradwell Institute. This institution, in its time, prepared more boys for college than any institution in the State. In the year 1878, the University of Georgia bestowed upon him the degree of Master of Arts in recognition of the service he had rendered the State in preparing boys for college. While conducting this school, he made many friends and had the distinction of having fifty-two of the sons of these friends named for him.

In 1872, he established and edited a weekly newspaper by the name of "The Hinesville Gazette," and continued to publish this paper until his removal to Atlanta in the year 1891.

He was always interested in public affairs, and while active in politics, sought office at the hands of the people on only two occasions in his life. He was defeated for Congress by the Hon. Rufus E. Lester; but was immediately elected to the Senate of the State as representative of the Second Senatorial



District. He served as a member of the State Legislature for the years 1889 and 1890, which was the first Legislature to sit in the present capitol of the State.

He was a close personal friend of Hon. William J. Northern, who became Governor of Georgia in 1891. At that time, the position of State School Commissioner was an appointive office, and Captain Bradwell was appointed to this position by Governor Northern in the year 1891, and held the position until the year 1895.

Captain Bradwell was always interested in the education of the masses, and as State School Commissioner, lent his best endeavors to the work of improvement of the common schools of Georgia. He first introduced the plan of teachers' institutes, and thus laid the foundation for the training of the teachers of the State, which the various institutions of the State now carry on. As State School Commissioner he found the common schools of the State in a chaotic condition; there was no uniformity of books, term of schools, or methods of teaching. Each county board of education selected the text-books for the schools of that county, and the teachers, more often than not, were woefully unfit for their work. The pay was so poor, and the term of school so short, that no competent teacher could afford to teach in the rural schools.

Captain Bradwell faced this condition with the determination to co-ordinate the school systems of the State, to develop some system of uniformity, and to raise the profession of teaching in the State of Georgia to the dignified position to which it was entitled. To this end, he made use of the plan of holding teachers' institutes in the summer time in each county, or by having several counties unite in one consolidated institute. He then did an unheard of thing; he personally visited each county in the State, came in personal contact with county authorities, teachers, parents and pupils, and urged the teachers of the State to make better preparation for their work, and the parents to send their children to school.

During his term of office as State School Commissioner, he revolutionized the common schools of Georgia. By his personal magnetism, the loveliness of his character and his enthusiasm for the work, he encouraged thousands of Georgia's teachers,

taught them to respect their profession and instilled in them a desire to better qualify themselves for their work. By his own respect for the profession of teaching, he made others respect it. Patrons began demanding better schools and more efficient teachers, and the common schools of Georgia flourished as never before.

From the idea of the county teachers' institute and the consolidated institute of several counties, it was but a step to the State Teachers' Institute, and in this way Captain Bradwell and Governor Northern conceived the idea of a State Normal School for Georgia.<sup>64</sup>

### **Eugene Cunningham Branson**

Eugene Cunningham Branson is the son of a local Methodist minister, and was born in Morehead City, N. C., August 6, 1861. His father, Levi Branson was a man of limited means and unable to give the boy the education that he so much desired.

Mr. Branson was trained early in life to manual labor and soon realized that there were many things that he could do for himself. He made money to attend college by pushing tram cars, stacking lumber and canting logs at a saw mill in Rockingham county, N. C. He attended the Scott and Atkinson Military School in Raleigh one year; Trinity College two years, 1878-1880; Peabody Normal, Nashville, Tenn., one and one-half years, 1882-1884. Mr. Branson received the degree of Master of Arts from Trinity College, North Carolina, in 1894, and from the Peabody Normal College in 1897, and the University of Georgia conferred the degree of Litt.B. on him in 1919.

Mr. Branson accepted the position of Principal of the City High School in Raleigh, N. C., in 1880, was made superintendent of the Wilson, N. C. graded schools in 1885-1886; and was superintendent of the Athens, Ga., City Schools 1887-1892. He was elected to the Chair of Psychology and Pedagogy in the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, Milledgeville, Ga., in 1893, and held this position until 1897, when he was elected to the head of the department of Psychology and Pedagogy at

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<sup>64</sup> The facts contained in this sketch were furnished by Captain Bradwell's son, Judge J. D. Bradwell, Athens, Georgia.

the State Normal School. Mr. Branson was made President of the State Normal School in 1901 and held this position until 1912, when he resigned to give his entire time to teaching Rural Economics and Sociology in this School. In 1914 however, he left the State Normal School to become the head of a department of Rural Social Science in the University of North Carolina. He still holds this position. In 1918 a Kenan Professorship was conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina.

Mr. Branson is an incessant and tireless worker. Although he has been very busy as a teacher, nevertheless he has found time to write a number of valuable text-books. He is the author of the following texts: *Methods of Teaching Arithmetic*, *Methods of Teaching Reading and Spelling*; he revised *Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching*. He is editor of the Georgia edition of *Arnold's Waymarks for Teachers* and the Georgia edition of *Shaw's School Hygiene*. He is author of *Branson's Common School Speller* and editor of the first edition of *Johnson's Readers*. In addition, he is the author of 32 bulletins on *Farm Life Conditions in Georgia, North Carolina, and the South in general*.

Mr. Branson is a man of very fine feelings and has a quick, analytic mind. He has made a success in life, and yet he is very sympathetic with the ignorant and those struggling for an existence; and is always grateful to any that happen to do him a kindness.

When he was made President of the State Normal School, he planned the course of study so that it would not duplicate the academic work done in other institutions in the State, but would include the subjects that would be of special value to the students preparing to teach in the village and rural schools. He believed that a rural school teacher should not only know the science of teaching, and something of the industrial subjects about which the people in the country are vitally concerned, but he thought they should study accurately the conditions that exist in the community in which they are to work. "The future of our country," he says, "must be built upon a fundamental belief in the home and the school, as primary



agencies in national progress, national sanity, and national greatness.”

While President of the State Normal School, Mr. Branson was able to secure many gifts for the School from individuals; and with this money four buildings were erected and fully equipped. Many teachers and departments were added to the School during his administration, and he did much to bring about a more stable student-body; that is to say, through his efforts more remained for longer courses in order to secure a more thorough preparation for their work.

While President of this institution, he became interested in social and economic conditions and saw that there were evils to be remedied and improvements to be made that would lift the daily life of the people to a higher plane. He resigned as President and set himself to work studying those conditions which he was convinced could and should be remedied. The Trustees heartily approved this plan and made a special appropriation with which to develop this field.

He spent two years in developing his department in this School, after which he was invited by President Graham to transfer his work to the University of North Carolina. Since going to North Carolina in 1914, Mr. Branson has filled a real and definite need in that State. He is still teaching, but in all probability his additional activities are serving his institution and the State in an even larger manner than his class room work. The University News Letter and many bulletins are issued under his direction, and he knows more about North Carolina than any other man in the State.

Mr. Branson married Miss Lottie Lanier, of West Point, Ga., September 27, 1888. He is living at Chapel Hill, N. C.<sup>65</sup>

### **Jere M. Pound**

The fourth President, and the one who is now head of the institution is Jere M. Pound. He was born at Liberty Hill, Pike county, Georgia, March 23, 1864, and is the son of E. T. and Elizabeth Bloodworth Pound. The family is of English origin, and has been in Georgia since before the Revolutionary

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<sup>65</sup> Many of the facts contained in this sketch were obtained from *Men of Mark in Georgia—Northern*, 1910. v. IV. Also *Who's Who in America* (1920-21) was consulted.

War, and the members of this family have lived mostly in Hancock, Talbot and Pike counties.

Mr. Pound received his preparation for college at Gordon Institute, and later went to the University of Georgia and graduated with an A.B. degree in 1884. He is an honor graduate of this institution and his alma mater in later years conferred on him the degree of LL.D. After leaving the University, he went to Atlanta and studied law for several months, with the expectation of making law his profession. However, a vacancy developed in the Means' Boys High School which he accepted and held during the years of 1884 and 1885.

From 1885 to 1887, he was connected with the Fort Valley Male and Female High School; in 1887 and 1888 he taught in the Edwardsville (Alabama) Academy. In 1888 he was elected President of Gordon Institute, in which only a few years before he had been a student, and he held the presidency for nine years. In 1897 Mr. Pound was made director of the Normal Department of the Georgia Normal and Industrial School.

Mr. Pound was recalled to the presidency of Gordon Institute, and remained there this time, for three years. In 1901 he was made superintendent of the Schools of Macon and Bibb county, where he remained for three years.

He was made superintendent of the East Florida Seminary and was here in 1904 and 1905; and in 1905 he again became director of the Normal Department of the Georgia Normal and Industrial School. He was made State School Commissioner in 1908, and served in this capacity until July 1, 1910, when he was induced to resign and again become head of Gordon Institute, a position he had already held twice before, covering a period of twelve years. The Board of Trustees of the State Normal School elected him as president of this institution in 1912; the position that he now holds. It is a notable fact in his career that he has never applied for a position which he has held.

Mr. Pound is a man that reads much and is interested in almost all kinds of literature. Out-door life has an especial appeal for him; he enjoys hunting, fishing, and all athletic sports, and he gets no little pleasure from the study of birds

in the fields and woods. He probably knows as much about Indian history in the State as any other living Georgian.

Mr. Pound is interested in church affairs for he has been a Trustee of Emory College; a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Lay Leader for the North Georgia Conference, member of the Executive Committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement; member of Minute Men of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and also chairman for this organization for the North Georgia Conference.

During the two years of service as State School Commissioner, Mr. Pound did a splendid work. He did much to arouse an interest in education throughout the State, for he traveled and lectured from one end of Georgia to the other, and worked continually for better trained teachers and a more efficient training of the youth of the State. He worked very hard, but as a result great good was accomplished for the cause of education, and almost every forward movement of the decade has its roots in the short period of his administration. He was the first man appointed on the State Board of Education, after the new board was established.

Since coming to the State Normal School in 1912, Mr. Pound has exerted no little influence in raising the ideals of teaching in the State. He believes the business of teaching to be a big job and that it should receive the most serious consideration and the best thought of our brightest minds.

During Mr. Pound's administration at the State Normal School, many improvements have been made about the campus and the largest sum that has ever been secured from the Legislature for buildings, was obtained only a few years ago.

Mr. Pound married Miss Ada Murphey of Barnesville, July 17, 1890, and they have had eight children: Willie Greene, Murphey, Jere M., Jr., Merritt, Ida, Aldine, Lucy Floyd and Stokely Pound. Mr. Pound's home is on the campus of the State Normal School.<sup>66</sup>

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<sup>66</sup> Much of the information contained in this sketch was obtained from two sources; namely, *Men of Mark in Georgia*, Vol. VI., Page 94; and *Who's Who in America* 1920-21. Page 22-28.



# APPENDIX



## **Appendix A.**

### **Bibliography**

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## **Appendix B.**

### **The Commissioners and the Trustees**

The State Normal School was under the control of a Commission from 1891 to 1904. The Commission was abolished in 1904 and a local Board of Trustees was substituted.

### **The Commissioners**

#### **1891-1904**

- Baker, W. H., Savannah, Ga. 1892-1898.  
Battle, A. J., Rome, Ga. 1892-1895.  
Boggs, Chancellor William E., Athens, Ga. 1892-1900.  
Bond, G. G., Athens, Ga. 1898-1904.  
Bradwell, S. D., Atlanta, Ga. 1892-1895.  
Evans, Lawton B., Augusta, Ga. 1892-1904.  
Glenn, G. R., Atlanta, Ga. 1895-1903.  
Guinn, R. J., Atlanta, Ga. 1897-1904.



Hill, Walter B. 1900-1904.

Mell, G. A., Athens, Ga. 1898-1904.

Merritt, W. B. 1903-1904.

Northern, Governor W. J., Atlanta, Ga. 1891-1894.

### **The Trustees**

#### **1904-1923**

Bacon, A. O., Macon, Ga. 1911-1913.

Ballard, N. H., Atlanta, Ga. 1923-

Barrow, Chancellor D. C., Athens, Ga. 1906-

Beauchamp, J. C., Williamson, Ga. 1905-1920.

Blanche, Maj. Joseph A., Cedartown, Ga. 1910-1911.

Bond, G. G., Athens, Ga. 1905-1910.

Bondurant, E. J., Athens, Ga. 1911-1922.

Bower, B. B., Jr., Bainbridge, Ga. 1911-1914.

Brand, L. M., Lawrenceville, Ga. 1910-

Brittain, M. L., Atlanta, Ga. 1911-1922.

Brown, Governor Joseph M., Atlanta, Ga. 1909-1913.

Brown, S. B., Albany, Ga. 1910-1921.

Candler, C. M., Decatur, Ga. 1923-

Carson, A. A., Columbus, Ga. 1905-1913.

Cleveland, Judge Loyd, Griffin, Ga. 1914-

Cobb, Judge Andrew J., Athens, Ga. 1917-1921.

Collum, J. M., Putnam, Ga. 1905-

Copeland, E. A., Greensboro, Ga. 1911-1917.

Council, L. G., Americus, Ga. 1921-1922.

Crawley, Jerome, Waycross, Ga. 1923-

Culbreth, T. C. Tarver, Ga. 1917-1918.

Custer, W. V., Bainbridge, Ga. 1922-

Daniel, Judge R. T., Macon, Ga. 1914-1915.

Davis, Joseph S., Albany, Ga. 1905-1910.

Davison, A. H., Athens, Ga. 1914-

Davison, R. E., Woodville, Ga. 1905-1911.

Dorsey, Governor Hugh M., Atlanta, Ga. 1917-1921.

Evans, Lawton B., Augusta, Ga. 1905-1918.

Farmer, Mrs. Ira E., Thomson, Ga. 1923-

Fleming, William H., Augusta, Ga. 1918-1923.

Greene, A. B., Fort Valley, Ga. 1917-1922.

Griffith, E. S., Buchanan, Ga. 1911-1923.

Guinn, R. J., Atlanta, Ga. 1905-1911.

Hardwick, Governor Thos. W., Atlanta, Ga. 1921-1923.

Harris, Governor N. E., Atlanta, Ga. 1915-1917.

Hayes, J. E., Montezuma, Ga. 1914-1922.

Hayes, Mrs. J. E., Montezuma, Ga. 1922-

Hill, Chancellor Walter B., Athens, Ga. 1905-1906.

Hogan, J. M., Agnes, Ga. 1904-1917.

Johnson, Mrs. Annie Freeman, Rome, Ga. 1923-  
Jones, Frank F., Macon, Ga. 1920-  
Lane, Charles, Helena, Ga. 1905-1914.  
Larsen, W. W., Dublin, Ga. 1915-  
McCall, Mrs. Howard H., Atlanta, Ga. 1922-  
McCord, H. Y., Atlanta, Ga. 1917-1923.  
McWhorter, Hamilton, Athens, Ga. 1911-1917.  
Mell, G. A., Secretary and Treasurer, Athens, Ga. 1904-  
Merritt, W. B., Atlanta, Ga. 1904-1907.  
Miller, B. S., Columbus, Ga. 1913-  
Morris, N. A., Marietta, Ga. 1905-1910.  
Morton, W. J., Athens, Ga. 1904-1918.  
Parks, M. M., Atlanta, Ga. 1923.  
Pound, Jere M., Atlanta, Ga. 1908-1910.  
Rowe, H. J., Athens, Ga. 1905-1923.  
Shackelford, T. J., Athens, Ga. 1910-1916.  
Slaton, Governor J. M., Atlanta, Ga. 1913-1915.  
Smith, Governor Hoke, Atlanta, Ga. 1907-1909.  
Smith, J. R., Atlanta, Ga. 1911-1917.  
Smith, Joseph W. Reidsville, Ga. 1905-  
Stark, Judge W. W., Commerce, Ga. 1917-1923.  
Stark, Mrs. W. W., Commerce, Ga. 1923-  
Stanton, V. L., Waycross, Ga. 1918-1923.  
Tate, F. C., Jasper, Ga. 1905-1910.  
Terrell, Governor J. M., Atlanta, Ga. 1905-1907.  
Walker, Governor Clifford M., Atlanta, Ga. 1923-  
White, Mrs. Julia Ashton, Athens, Ga. 1923-  
Yow, S. B., Lavonia, Ga. 1917-

### Appendix C.

#### The Faculty

The following is a list of persons who have been or are members of the faculty of the State Normal School. The position or positions held as well as the length of service in the School is also given for each individual.

Abbott, Don Q., Mathematics. 1901-1905.  
Adams, Eleanor, Critic Teacher. 1921-  
Alexander, Carlotta, Teacher in Practice School. 1908-1911.  
Alexander, Mrs. G. A., Expression. 1909-  
Allen, Chloe, Assistant in Elementary Science. 1906-1918.  
Allen, Willette, Kindergarten. Summer sessions.  
Andrews, Edith, Extension Worker. 1917-1918.  
Archer, Frances Randolph, Librarian. 1920-  
Ashmore, Otis, Geography. Summer sessions.  
Bailey, Emily Waff, Assistant in Music. 1912-1922.  
Baird, Bess M., Household Arts. 1914-

- Barrow, David C. Algebra. Summer sessions.
- Benson, Esther, Public School Music. 1922-
- Berry, Martha Sue, Assistant in Physical Education. 1917-1918.
- Boggs, Dr. William E., Psychology. Summer sessions.
- Bond, Frances, Assistant in Music. 1922-
- Bond, G. G., Psychology. Primary Numbers. Summer sessions.
- Bothwell, Mrs. Lula., Housekeeper. 1916-1917.
- Bowie, Ida R., Stenographer and Bookkeeper. 1898-1899.
- Bradwell, S. D., President. 1895-1901.
- Branson, E. C., Pedagogy. President. Rural Economics. 1897-1914.
- Briggs, Ruth C., Assistant in Household Arts. 1915-1921.
- Broadhurst, Mrs. G. M., nee Kathleen Drake, Assistant in Mathematics. Critic Teacher. 1920-
- Broadus, Ila, Trained Nurse. 1910-1916.
- Brown, Peter F., English. 1909-
- Bruce, C. H., Psychology and Pedagogy. 1911-1912.
- Bulloch, Manita, Assistant Oratory. 1922-
- Burleson, Gladys, Assistant in Elementary Science. 1918-1920.
- Callaway, Iris, Critic Teacher. Assistant in Mathematics. 1911-
- Carrier, Mrs. Bruce, Assistant in Music. 1912-1913.
- Center, Augusta Blanchard, Oratory. 1914-1916.
- Chandler, Mrs. Lena, Housekeeper. 1919-
- Charlton, Lucile, Critic Teacher. 1921-
- Clay, Carrie, Assistant in English. 1921-
- Clifford, Nellie M., Critic Teacher. 1914-1915.
- Cobb, Lucile, Assistant Librarian. 1918-1919.
- Colbert, Nellie, Matron. 1908-
- Cook, Annie, Teacher in Practice School. 1906-1911.
- Conyers, Mrs. A. J., Trained Nurse. 1921-
- Creswell, Mary, Teacher in Practice School. 1904-1911.
- Darricott, Addie, Matron. 1899-1901.
- Davis, Lucy L., Model School. 1901-1904.
- Davis, Mamie, Trained Nurse. 1918-1920.
- Davis, Mrs. Mary Lee, Assistant in Music. 1913-1914.
- DeJarnette, Mrs. G. H., English. Summer sessions.
- Dendinger, Mrs. Dee, Trained Nurse. 1919-1921.
- Derry, Jos. T., History. Latin. French. Summer sessions.
- Dolan, Ada Jane, Critic Teacher. 1914-1921.
- Doolittle, Mrs. H. C., nee P. B. Newton, Registrar. 1909-
- Dowdle, Lois, Extension Worker. 1916-1917.
- Downs, Katie, Critic Teacher. 1921-
- Dumas, W. T., Mathematics. 1920-
- Durando, Daisy, Kindergarten. 1904-1905.
- Dwelle, Mary, Teacher in Practice School. 1906-1908.
- Earnest, D. L., Elementary Science. Summer sessions. 1897-



- Eberhardt, Mrs. Agnes, Music. 1913-  
Elder, Laura, Teacher in Rural Schools. 1913-  
Estees, Eleanor, Critic Teacher. 1920-1921.  
Evans Lawton B., President. Summer sessions.  
Evanson, Clara Mae, Assistant in Household Arts. 1919-1921.  
Fagan, Willie, Secretary of Y. W. C. A. 1911-1913.  
Ford, Gertrude, Physical Culture. 1906-1909.  
Ford, Marjorie, Teacher in Practice School. 1911-1914.  
Fraser, Valeria, Assistant in English. 1895-1904.  
Frierson, Mrs. M. A., Matron. Summer sessions.  
Gibbs, Elise, Teacher in Practice School. 1910-1911.  
Gibbs, Margaret, Assistant Librarian. 1911-1917.  
Golden, Lillie M., Drawing. Summer sessions.  
Goodall, Jessie, Elocution. Summer sessions.  
Goranson, Ebba H., Music. 1915-1917.  
Goss, Agnes, Librarian. 1910-1920.  
Gottlieb, Virginia, Music. 1910-1911.  
Graham, Bothwell, Mathematics. 1895-1901.  
Guill, Edith, Assistant in Physical Education. 1913-  
Hanson, Hannah, Assistant Household Arts. 1921-  
Harden, Claire, Assistant in Music. 1906-1910.  
Hardy, Bessie, Assistant in Music. 1911-1914.  
Harrison, Emily S., Reading and Literature. 1904-1911.  
Hemingway, Louise, Teacher in Practice School. 1911-1912.  
Herron, Katherine, Assistant in Music. 1911-1912.  
Hicks, Irma, Assistant in Household Arts. 1921-  
Hicks, Kate, Assistant Psychology and Pedagogy. Principal  
Practice School. 1910-  
Hill, Parna, Assistant in Household Arts. 1911-1919.  
Hodgson, Roberta, History. 1908-  
Holland, Scott, Assistant Romance Languages. 1922-  
Holliday, Annie Mae, Assistant in Manual Arts. 1918-  
Hollingsworth, Louise, Assistant Librarian. 1920-1921.  
Hollingsworth, T. E., Mathematics. 1907-1920.  
Jacobson, Mrs. C. W., Voice. 1921-1922.  
Jamison, Florence, Trained Nurse. 1916-1918.  
Jones, Emmie, Registrar. Bookkeeper. 1908-  
Jones, Jewell, Assistant in Music. 1909-1910.  
Jordon, Isabella, Assistant in Psychology. 1904-1905.  
Kathan, Maude C., Physical Culture. 1904-1906.  
Kennebrew, Mrs. B. H., Housekeeper. 1913-1919.  
Kirkpatrick, Mrs. M. F., Housekeeper. 1909-1910.  
Kolb, Anne P., Physical Culture. 1910-1912.  
Lambdin, Mrs. Maggie, Matron. 1917-  
Landrum, L. M., Arithmetic. Summer sessions.  
Lane, Mrs. Mary D., Housekeeper. 1901-1909.

- Lane, Omie, Matron. 1905-1911.
- Leibing, Frances, Public School Music. 1917-1922.
- Lewis, Evelyn, Oratory. 1917-1920.
- Linton, Annie, Model School. Assistant and Head Manual Arts. 1897-
- Lott, Virginia, Critic Teacher. 1915-1921.
- Lovett, Elizabeth, Assistant Elementary Science. 1921-
- Loyd, Chloe, Assistant in English. 1906-1917.
- Lustrat, J., French. 1904-
- McArthur, Julia, Music. 1913-1915.
- McCulloch, Leona, Extension Worker. 1911-1912.
- Martyn, Ora M., Assistant in English. 1904-1906.
- Mathews, Annie, Assistant in Mathematics. 1911-1913.
- Mathews, Mrs. H. M., Housekeeper. 1910-1913.
- Massey, Annie V., Critic Teacher. 1922-
- Maxwell, Kathleen, Assistant in Household Arts. 1918-1919.
- Meigs, H. H., Domestic Science. 1909-1911.
- Merrill, F. A., Geography. Nature Study. Rural Economics. 1908-1918.
- Meyer, H. D., History. Rural Education and Economics. 1918-1921.
- Michael, Moina, Secretary Y. W. C. A. Matron. 1914-
- Miller, Annie E., Librarian. 1905-1910.
- Miller, Bessie, Teacher in Practice School. 1908-1911.
- Mitchell, Mamie, Teacher in Rural School. 1908-1911.
- Mitchell, Essie, Teacher in Rural School. 1912-1913.
- Morris, Mrs. Gretchen Gallagher, Violin. 1920-
- Moyer, Ivah, Teacher in Practice School. 1913-1916.
- Newman, Mrs. Huldah, Assistant in Household Arts. 1919-1921.
- Newton, Susie, Geography and History. 1895-1905.
- Orr, Fred J., Manual Arts. 1897-1911.
- Osterman, Mrs. Frank, Critic Teacher. 1920-
- Palmer, Mrs. Josephine, Matron. 1895-1901.
- Parrish, Celeste, Psychology. 1901-1911.
- Patterson, Charlotte, Physical Culture. 1908-1909.
- Philips, Daniel E., Pedagogy. 1895-1896.
- Pound, Jere M., President. 1912-
- Prichard, Alice, Assistant in Pedagogy. 1906-1911.
- Quillian, Dr. D. D., Physician and Sanitary Inspector. 1898.
- Rainwater, Cleo, Critic Teacher. 1920-
- Ramirez, R. W., Spanish. 1921-1922.
- Randall, Edna M. Household Arts. 1911-1918.
- Redd, Jessie, Assistant History. 1909-1913.
- Reeves, Mrs. S. B., Matron. 1901.
- Renfro, Annie May, Teacher in Practice School. 1906-1908.
- Reynolds, Lilly, Extension Worker. 1911-1912.

- Rhodes, Alexander, Agriculture, Dean. Business Manager, 1901-
- Richards, Bessie M., Stenographer. 1901-1908.
- Richards, M., Assistant Household Arts. 1918-1919.
- Ritchie, H. B., Education. Dean. 1916-
- Robertson, Doris, Assistant Household Arts. 1922-
- Rostand, Louise, Voice. 1922-
- Rozar, Mrs. Josephine, Assistant in English. 1917-1920.
- Sale, Fannie, Assistant Domestic Science. 1906-1909.
- Scoville, Hallie, Critic Teacher. 1919-1921.
- Scoville, Magnolia, Critic Teacher. 1914-1921.
- Scott, Fannie, Registrar. 1912-1915.
- Sell, E. S., Agriculture and Rural Social Science. 1911-
- Shepperson, Mary Clem, Geography. Nature Study. 1905-1907.
- Shepperson, Mildred, Practice School. History and Civics. 1905-1907.
- Sims, Emma Leila, Teacher in Model School. 1901-1902.
- Smith, Bessie, Assistant in Music. 1914-1919.
- Smith, Euler B., English. Summer sessions. 1898-1910.
- Smith, Hattie, Critic Teacher. 1915-1920.
- Smith, Lollie M., Teacher in Practice School. 1904-1911.
- Smith, May, Assistant Elementary Science. 1918-1919.
- Snelling, C. M., Summer sessions.
- Sparks, Inez., Critic Teacher. 1922-
- Sprout, Helen Louise, German. Greek. Latin. 1904-
- Stanage, C. S., Music. 1905-1910.
- Stewart, Rebecca, Assistant Household Arts. 1912-1914.
- Strong, Lura B., Physical Education. 1912-
- Taylor, Jane E., Domestic Arts and Sciences. 1901-1902.
- Thaxton, J. R., Assistant Romance Languages. 1922-
- Thompson, Henrietta, Assistant Household Arts. 1920-1922.
- Thompson, Lillie, Assistant Household Arts. 1922-
- Thrasher, Annie C., Assistant Domestic Arts and Sciences. 1904-1906.
- Torrey, Mrs. H. G., Matron. 1897-1899.
- Townsend, Maude C., Assistant Manual Arts. 1912-1918.
- Turnbull, Ida L., Assistant Domestic Arts and Sciences. 1901-1902.
- Vance, Carolyn, Oratory. 1921-
- Walker, J. Henry, Mathematics. 1905-1907.
- Wardlaw, J. C., Psychology and Pedagogy. 1912-1915.
- Webb Sara M., Assistant Education. 1911-
- Whittenberg, W. V., Assistant Correspondence School. 1910-1911.
- Willard, Vera, Assistant Librarian. 1920-1921.



Wood, Gertrude E., Music. 1911-1913.  
 Woods, Mary M., Practice School. Assistant History, Geography and Agriculture and Rural Social Science. 1911-  
 Wright, Lucy S., Trained Nurse. 1908-1910.  
 Young, Elizabeth, Critic Teacher. 1911-1922.  
 Young, Ida, Latin. 1897-1918.  
 Yow, Mrs. Morris, Voice. 1921-1922.  
 Zeigler, May, Assistant Education. 1917-

### Appendix D.

#### The Number of Students Enrolled Each Year

The enrollment of students for the different years at the State Normal School is as follows:

Year	No.	Year	No.
1892	112	1907-08	479
1893	116	1908-09	560
1894	175	1909-10	652
1895	178	1910-11	653
1896	356	1911-12	664
1897	560	1912-13	559
1898	620	1913-14	548
1899	663	1914-15	485
1900	602	1915-16	717
1901	623	1916-17	609
1902-03	515	1917-18	746
1903-04	425	1918-19	694
1904-05	457	1919-20	677
1905-06	430	1920-21	629
1906-07	456	1921-22	619

The total enrollment at the State Normal School from the beginning through the year 1921-22 is 15,579. The large enrollment in the early years was due to the fact that the school year was divided into four terms and many students did not stay longer than one term.

It was not until 1902 that the session of the School began in the early fall and ended either the latter part of May or the first of June. Before this time the School year began about the first of March, and ended about the middle of December and included four terms. This explains why the students are listed by the calendar year at first and not as two years, part of each constituting a school year.

## Appendix E.

### Charter of State Normal School<sup>67</sup>

An Act to establish, organize, and maintain a State Normal School as a branch to the University, to appropriate money for the same, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That there shall be established in connection with the State University and forming one of the departments thereof, a State Normal School for the education and training of teachers for the common schools of this State. Said schools shall be located, equipped, and conducted as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said school shall be located at Rock College, Athens, Georgia, and for the purposes of said School, said Rock College and the land contiguous thereto, not less than six nor more than ten acres, tendered by the Board of Trustees of the University of the State for said purposes, and hereby accepted by the State as tendered in the resolution of said Board of Trustees reported to this General Assembly by the Governor.

Section 3. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the immediate charge of said School shall be in a Commission to be composed of the State School Commissioner and the Chancellor of the University for the time being, and three citizens of Georgia experienced in teaching, to be appointed by the Governor, one for a term of two years, one for four years, and one for six years from the dates of their appointments, which Commission shall be the Local Board of said School.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said School shall be a part of the University of this State and under the control and management of its Board of Trustees, which Board shall have authority, from time to time, to prescribe in connection with said Commission, such special features, and open such departments of training and instruction therein, as they shall think the progress and advancement of the times require. They shall also have authority to ordain and establish such rules and by-laws for the regulation of the School and the training and governing of the students not inconsistent with this Act, as in their opinion may be proper to secure the success of said School.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the officers of said school shall be a president and such other professors, teachers and instructors as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, to carry on the school in accordance with the intention of this Act. The Chancellor of the University of Geor-

<sup>67</sup> Georgia Laws. Page 126, Vol. 1. 1891.

gia shall have a general supervision of said School. The officers aforesaid shall be elected, and their salaries fixed either directly by the Board of Trustees, or through said Commission or Local Board.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the tuition in said School be free to all white male<sup>68</sup> students who are residents of the State of Georgia. The rates of tuition to others who are not residents of this State shall not exceed one hundred and fifty (\$150.00) per annum. [The Commission fixed this at \$50.00.]

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the five persons named in the third section of this Act shall be a Local Board of Trustees for said School, with perpetual succession as herein provided. It shall always be charged with the immediate control, supervision and management of said School, subject to the said Board of Trustees of the University.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all property purchased under the authority of this Act shall be free from liens or incumbrances, and title to the sale, as well as any donations that may be made to said Commission or Local Board, or to the Board of Trustees of the University, for the purposes of said School, shall be taken in the name of the Trustees of the University in their corporate capacity, and said property shall become the property of the State of Georgia, and shall not be alienated by any one, nor shall any valid lien be created thereon, either by the erection of any building thereon, nor by the act of any person, nor by the operation of law.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commission or Local Board shall serve without compensation, except that their actual expenses, while they are away from their several places of residence attending to the duties of said Commission shall be paid by the warrant of the Governor drawn upon the Treasurer.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all male<sup>69</sup> students, residents of this State, entering this School, shall sign an obligation in writing to teach, within the next five years after their leaving said School, such a length of time in the common schools of this State as they spend as students of said Normal School. To said students in said Normal School may be granted by the Faculty of said School and the Chancellor of the University certificates of proficiency, stating in general terms what branches of education the students have been prepared to teach, which certificates shall authorize the holders thereof to teach in the common schools of this State without further examination ac-

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<sup>68</sup> The word "male" was stricken from the charter by an Act of Legislature in 1893. Georgia Laws, 1893. Page 63.

<sup>69</sup> The word "male" was stricken from the charter by an Act of Legislature in 1893. Georgia Laws, 1893. Page 63.



cording to the grades specified in their certificates, and such diplomas to graduates as may be prescribed by said Board of Trustees.

### Appendix F.

#### State Normal School Act Establishing Amended<sup>70</sup>

An Act to amend an Act to establish, organize, and maintain a State Normal School as a branch of the University, to appropriate money for the same, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section 3 of said Act be and the same is hereby amended by striking from the second line of said Act the words, "a Commission to be composed of the State School Commissioner and the Chancellor of the University for the time being, and three citizens of Georgia, experienced in teaching, to be appointed by the Governor, one for a term of two years, one for four years, and one for six years from the dates of their appointments, which Commission shall be the local Board of said School," and inserting in lieu thereof as follows: "A local Board of Trustees to be composed of one Trustee from each Congressional District in this State and two from the City of Athens, and two from the State at large to be appointed by the Governor, four of whom shall be appointed for the term of two years, and four for four years and five for six years, and two Trustees from the State at large to be appointed for a term of six years from the dates of their appointments, who, together with the Governor, the State School Commissioner, and the Chancellor of the University (who are hereby made ex-officio members of said Board), shall constitute the local Board of said School; that the local Trustees appointed from the City of Athens, together with the State School Commissioner, shall constitute a prudential committee, of which the State School Commissioner shall be chairman, with such powers and duties as may be conferred by said Board of Trustees. So that said section when amended shall read as follows: "Section 3. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the immediate charge of said School shall be in the local Board of Trustees to be composed of one Trustee from each Congressional District in this State, and two from the City of Athens, and two Trustees from the State at large to be appointed by the Governor, four of whom shall be appointed for the term of two years, and four for four years, and five for six years, and the two Trustees at large to be appointed for a term of six years from the dates of their appointments, who, together with the Governor, the State School Commissioner, and the Chancellor of the University for the time being (who are hereby made ex-officio members of this Board), shall constitute the local Board of said School; that the local Trustees appointed from the City of

<sup>70</sup> Georgia Laws, 1904. Page 86.

Athens, together with the State School Commissioner, shall constitute a prudential committee of which the State School Commissioner shall be chairman, with such powers and duties as may be conferred by the said Board of Trustees."

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That section 4 of said Act be and the same is hereby amended by striking from the fifth line of said section the word, "Commission," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "local Board of Trustees," so that said section when amended shall read as follows: "Section 4. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said School shall be a part of the University of this State, and under the control and management of its Board of Trustees, which Board shall have authority from time to time, in connection with said local Board of Trustees, such special features and open such departments of training and instruction therein as they shall think the progress and advancement of the times require. They shall also have authority to ordain and establish such rules and by-laws for the regulation of the School and the training and governing of the students, not inconsistent with this Act, as in their opinion may be proper to secure the success of said School."

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That section 5 of said Act be amended by striking from the eighth line thereof the words, "Commission or," so that when amended said section shall read as follows: "Section 5. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the officers of said School shall be a president and such other professors, teachers and instructors as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees to carry on the School in accordance with the intention of this Act. The Chancellor of the University of Georgia shall have a general supervision of said School. The officers aforesaid shall be elected, and their salaries fixed, either directly by the Board of Trustees or through said local Board."

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That section 7 of this Act be, and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted as follows: "Section 7. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all vacancies occurring in said local Board of Trustees for the said School on account of death, resignation, expiration of term or otherwise, shall be filled by the Governor for the full term of six years, and that said local Board of Trustees shall always be charged with the immediate control, supervision, and management of said School, subject to said Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia."

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That section 8 of said Act be, and the same is hereby amended by striking from the fourth line thereof the words, "Commission or," so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: "Section



8. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all property purchased under the authority of this Act shall be free from liens or incumbrances, and the title to the same, as well as any donations that may be made to said local Board, or the Trustees of the University, for the purposes of said School, shall be taken in the name of the Trustees of the University in their corporate capacity, and said property shall become the property of the State of Georgia, and shall not be alienated by any one, nor shall any valid lien be created thereon, either by the erection of any buildings thereon, nor by the act of any person, nor by the operation of law."

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That section 9 of said Act shall be so amended by striking from the second line thereof the words, "Commission or," and also by striking from the fourth and fifth lines thereof the words "Commission," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "Local Board," so that said section shall read as follows: "Section 9. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said local Board shall serve without compensation, except that their actual expenses while they are away from their several places of residence attending to the duties of said local Board shall be paid."

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Approved August 15, 1904.

### Appendix G.

#### Extracts From the Will of George R. Gilmer<sup>71</sup>

All property not disposed of by the above clause in the will, to-wit, my lands, houses and lots in Lexington, and all notes and bonds which belong to me, I give and devise to form a perpetual fund for educating teachers of reading, writing and arithmetic, or to otherwise increase the qualifications of the school masters of Georgia for properly instructing the children of the State.

I hereby, for this purpose, commit the disposal of the annual proceeds from said fund in trust to my friends Asbury Hull, Lewis J. Dupree, Benjamin F. Hardeman, Adam Alexander, Robert Toombs and Alexander H. Stephens.

My desire is, that upon the death of my wife, the said Trustees will proceed to convert said notes, bonds, lands, houses and lots, into money, giving due indulgence to the makers of said bonds, notes and their securities, and to place the money so collected in the Treasury of the State of Georgia, not doubting but that the Legislature will provide by law that a sum equal to interest which would be derived from said money at lawful per cent. be paid an-

<sup>71</sup> Manual of the University of Georgia, 1890. Jas. P. Harrison & Co., Atlanta. Page 65.



nually to said Trustees, and make said Trustees a body corporate, they and their successors in office, and the said Trustees and those they may choose to fill such vacancies as may happen, will make such rules as may provide in the best way for the perpetual distribution annually of the interest arising from said sum for the purpose expressed already.

In 1890 the Gilmer Fund was divided among the Branch Colleges, in "proportion to the number of pupils being taught in each for the purpose of being prepared to become teachers of reading, writing and arithmetic, as provided in the will of Governor Gilmer, and who intended to become teachers."<sup>72</sup>

### The Gilmer Fund<sup>73</sup>

To the Trustees of the University of Georgia:

The undersigned, the Trustees of the fund known as "The Gilmer Fund," about \$15,000.00 in amount, created by the will of the late George R. Gilmer, of the county of Oglethorpe, a copy of which is hereto annexed, which fund is invested in Georgia State Bonds, propose to the Trustees of the University of Georgia the following scheme of disposal of the same.

First. That the Trustees of the said University shall, in proper form, agree to receive said fund from the undersigned and authorize their Treasurer to receipt for the same, and agree also to invest said fund when received, as soon as practical, in accordance with the Act of September 30th, 1881.

Second. That the Fund and interest thereof shall be held and applied by them in accordance with the will of the said George R. Gilmer.

Third. That if it become impossible to reinvest in a State security similar to the one provided for in the Act of September 30th, 1881, at the expiration of the fifty years provided for in said act, then said Trustees shall reinvest as other funds of the State University may be invested, but always to be kept as a separate and distinct fund, to be used and applied in accordance with the will of said George R. Gilmer.

Fourth. That the Trustees of the Gilmer Fund shall at any and all times be allowed to inquire into the situation and disposal of the same by the Trustees of the University of Georgia, and enforce, according to law, the observance of said will and this agreement.

Fifth. That the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia shall furnish to the Trustees of the Gilmer Fund,

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<sup>72</sup> Manual of the University of Georgia, 1890. Jas. P. Harrison & Co., Atlanta. Page 65.

<sup>73</sup> Manual of the University of Georgia, 1890. Jas. P. Harrison & Co., Atlanta. Page 64.

a copy of the proceedings of the Trustees of the University of Georgia in relation to this agreement.

August 14, 1884.

ROBERT TOOMBS,  
W. P. PRICE,  
ALEX. S. ERWIN,  
A. L. MILLER,  
W. M. REESE,  
H. D. McDANIEL.

It was accepted by the Trustees, August 14, 1884.

### Appendix H.

#### Benefactors of the Scholarship Fund 1902-1903

Alexander, W. F. -----	50.00
Alexander, W. F., Augusta, Ga., Sec. Orphan Asylum--	100.85
Anderson, T. T., Oxford, Ga. -----	5.00
Athens Banner, Athens, Ga. -----	50.00
Atkinson, Mrs. H. M., Atlanta, Ga. -----	500.00
Atlanta City Federation of Clubs, Mrs. B. Wolf, Treas. -	50.00
Atlanta Women's Clubs, from Mrs. E. T. Brown, given by Clarke Howell -----	50.00
Baptist Home Mission School -----	50.00
Bernd, Miss Florence, Macon, Ga. -----	50.00
Binns, Dr. A. B., Columbus, Ga. -----	50.00
Bondurant, E. J., Athens, Ga. -----	100.00
Boswell, J. V., Penfield, Ga. -----	5.00
Bowen, J. J., Dublin, Ga. -----	5.00
Brown, Mrs. Ed., Atlanta, Ga. -----	50.00
Brown, Mrs. T. J., McDonough, Ga. -----	50.00
Bryan, W. T., Athens, Ga. -----	40.00
Carswell, T. J., Hepzibah, Ga. -----	50.00
Carswell, T. J., Adrien; J. F. Carswell, Spread, Ga., and W. K. Carswell, Stapleton, Ga. -----	130.00
Clack, J. J., Pennington, Ga. -----	100.00
Columbus Students Club, Mrs. W. T. Pool, Treas. ----	50.00
Crawford, Mrs. P. F., Appling, Ga. -----	120.00
Deadwyler, Mrs. A. E., Elberton, Ga. -----	50.00
DuBose, Toombs, Athens, Ga. -----	40.00
Duggan, M. L., Sparta, Ga. -----	50.00
Dunn, Miss Annie V., Columbus, Ga. -----	6.00
Earnest, D. L., Dormitory Manager -----	1,844.70
Edge, M. T., Buena Vista, Ga. -----	50.00
Edwards, L. F., Athens, Ga. -----	50.00
Epps and Wilkins, Athens, Ga. -----	50.00

Fleming, Jas. L., Augusta, Ga. -----	145.00
Fleming, Will, Athens, Ga. -----	50.00
Floyd, W. L., Logansville, Ga. -----	50.00
Fockner, Henry, Summit, N. J. -----	100.00
Georgia Women's Press Club, Atlanta, Ga. -----	100.00
Green, T. M., Washington, Ga. -----	50.00
Griffith, C. B., Athens, Ga. -----	50.00
Gude, Mrs. A. V., Atlanta, Ga. -----	100.00
Jackson, W. B., Athens, Ga. -----	21.00
Jenkins, W. E., Memphis, Tenn. -----	50.00
Johnson, Miss Jodie, Columbus, Ga. -----	100.00
Johnson, Mrs. R. H., Atlanta, Ga. -----	43.00
Joiner, J. W., Dublin, Ga. -----	5.00
Jones, Rev. Sam P., Cartersville, Ga. -----	50.00
Jones, Mrs. W. E., Waynesboro, Ga. -----	50.00
Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society, Athens, Ga. -----	50.00
Launius, Mrs. A. E., Crawford, Ga. -----	50.00
Lichtenstein, Mrs. S. H., Adrian, Ga. -----	50.00
Linder, E. V., Octagon, Ga. -----	50.00
Lowndes County School, G. V. Cunningham, Lake Park, Ga. -----	25.00
Macon Teacher's School, Macon, Ga. -----	39.00
Mallory, E. Y., Macon, Ga. -----	50.00
Mathews, Dr. J. C., Griffin, Ga. -----	50.00
Methodist Home Missionary Society, Athens, Ga. -----	50.00
Morton, Mrs. R. E., Athens, Ga. -----	50.00
Morton, W. H., Athens, Ga. -----	50.00
Nash, R. S., Atlanta, Ga. -----	100.00
Neal, Judge McCormick, Atlanta, Ga. -----	50.00
Newton, C. H., Athens, Ga. -----	5.00
Newton, T. C., Patent Office, Washington, D. C. -----	50.00
Ogden, Robert C., New York, N. Y. -----	50.00
Pope, H. V., Washington, Ga. -----	50.00
Pope, Mrs., Athens, Ga. -----	35.00
Presbyterian Ladies' Missionary Society, Athens, Ga. --	50.00
Reed, Miss N. C., Eatonton, Ga. -----	50.00
Scarboro, L. A., Columbus, Ga. -----	50.00
Smith, Hoke, Atlanta, Ga. -----	75.00
Smith, James M., Smithonia, Ga. -----	50.00
State Normal School	
The Faculty -----	152.00
The Classes -----	182.01
Summer School, Methods Class -----	50.00
Stephens, Lucile, School -----	10.00
Steward, Thos. D., Atlanta, Ga. -----	50.00
Summers, Mrs. J. W., Newnan, Ga. -----	50.00



Talmadge Hardware Co., Athens, Ga. -----	50.00
Taylor, F. H., Luke, Ga. -----	50.00
Taylor, Miss Jane E., Athens, Ga. -----	50.00
Thomas, Mrs. Geo. A., Sparta, Ga. -----	50.00
Touclton, Lake Park, Ga. -----	35.00
Turner and Hodgson, Athens, Ga. -----	43.75
Vason, Miss Alberta, Dexter, Ga. -----	10.00
Villard, Mrs. Fannie J., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. -----	50.00
Villard, Mrs. Henry, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. -----	50.00
Villard, Oswald Garrison, Editor N. Y. Post -----	200.00
Washington County Scholarship, J. N. Rogers, Sandersville, Ga. -----	50.00
Wickham, Fred L., Apalachicola, Fla. -----	65.00
Wilkes County Scholarship, T. E. Hollingsworth, Washington, Ga. -----	50.00
White, B. N., Danielsville Ga. -----	50.00
Woodward, J. A., Jenkinsburg, Ga. -----	50.00
Young, Miss Lula, Augusta, Ga. -----	50.00

**1903-1904****First District**

Mrs. W. E. Jones, Burke County -----	\$ 150.00
Savannah U. D. C., Chatham County -----	100.00
Mrs. L. H. Lichtenstein, Emanuel County -----	100.00
T. J. Carswell and Bro., Emanuel County -----	180.00
T. E. Scott, Emanuel County -----	25.00
Mrs. E. V. Linder, McIntosh County -----	185.00
J. H. Daniel, Jr., Screven County -----	50.00

Total for the District ----- \$ 790.00

Amount paid students from the District ----- \$2,260.00

**Second District**

Miss Jennie Henderson, Berrien County -----	\$ 50.00
Miss Sara Harley, Thomas County -----	85.00
F. L. Rainey, Terrell County -----	25.00

Total for the District ----- \$ 160.00

Amount paid students from the District ----- \$1,437.50

**Third District**

Miss Sallie Gus Chambless, Stewart County -----	\$ 35.00
B. S. Fitzpatrick, Twiggs County -----	100.00
S. R. Stevens, Webster County -----	50.00
D. W. Taylor, Wilcox County -----	100.00

Total for the District ----- \$ 285.00

Amount paid students from the District ----- \$1,660.00

**Fourth District**

F. A. Leathers, Carroll County -----	\$ 50.00
R. S. Eggleston, Carroll County -----	50.00
Mrs. J. W. Summers, Coweta County -----	50.00
J. F. Hunter, Coweta County -----	100.00
J. C. McCoy, Coweta County -----	50.00
G. W. Clower, Coweta County -----	13.50
M. T. Edge, Marion County -----	50.00
L. A. Scarboro, Muscogee County -----	100.00
Dr. A. B. Binns, Muscogee County -----	100.00
Miss Jodie Johnson, Muscogee County -----	150.00
Columbus Students Club, Muscogee County -----	100.00
Miss Corine Davidson, Troupe County -----	50.00
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Total for the District -----	\$ 863.50
Amount paid students from the District -----	\$4,644.75

**Fifth District**

Miss Mary Glenn, DeKalb County -----	\$ 50.00
Miss May Miller, DeKalb County -----	100.00
Women's Clubs, Fulton County -----	350.00
R. S. Nash, Fulton County -----	100.00
Judge McCormick Neal, Fulton County -----	50.00
Mrs. H. M. Atkinson, Fulton County -----	1,000.00
Georgia Women's Press Club, Fulton County -----	100.00
T. D. Stewart, Fulton County -----	50.00
Hoke Smith, Fulton County -----	81.25
Mrs. R. H. Johnson, Fulton County -----	43.00
W. B. Merritt, Fulton County -----	50.00
Miss Lucile Stephens, Fulton County -----	50.00
S. E. Morgan, Fulton County -----	25.00
Mrs. Ida Huff, Fulton County -----	25.00
Mrs. Wm. King, Fulton County -----	50.00
H. B. Johnson, Fulton County -----	50.00
W. L. Floyd, Walton County -----	25.00
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Total for the District -----	\$2,024.25
Amount paid students from the District -----	\$3,000.00

**Sixth District**

Miss Sara Ward, Butts County -----	\$ 75.00
Macon Public School Teachers, Bibb County -----	39.00
E. Y. Mallory, Bibb County -----	100.00
Miss Florence Bernd, Bibb County -----	100.00
Mrs. T. J. Brown, Henry County -----	100.00
J. A. Woodward, Henry County -----	100.00

O. E. Ham, Henry County -----	120.00
J. R. VanBuren Jones County -----	100.00
W. D. Upshaw, Monroe County -----	5.00
Dr. J. C. Mathews, Spalding County -----	50.00

Total for the District -----	\$ 889.00
Amount paid students from the District -----	\$ 818.25

**Seventh District**

Rev. Sam P. Jones, Bartow County -----	\$ 93.25
T. H. Hitchcock, Paulding County -----	50.00
T. A. Leathers, Paulding County -----	50.00

Total for the District -----	\$ 193.25
Amount paid students from the District -----	\$ 818.25

**Eighth District**

The Athens Banner, Clarke County -----	\$ 50.00
Will Fleming, Clarke County -----	100.00
E. J. Bondurant, Clarke County -----	150.00
W. T. Bryan, Clarke County -----	150.00
Toombs DuBose, Clarke County -----	50.00
Talmadge Hardware Co., Clarke County -----	100.00
Epps-Wilkins Co., Clarke County -----	50.00
W. H. Morton, Clarke County -----	100.00
Methodist Home Missionary Society, Clarke County --	100.00
S. N. S. Summer School, Clarke County -----	50.00
S. N. S. Faculty, Clarke County -----	50.00
Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society, Clarke County --	50.00
L. F. Edwards, Clarke County -----	150.00
C. B. Griffith, Clarke County -----	50.00
Miss J. E. Taylor, Clarke County -----	100.00
Class of Students at the School, Clarke County -----	171.20
Presbyterian Ladies Society, Clarke County -----	100.00
W. B. Jackson, Clarke County -----	225.00
Miss Lula Thornton, Clarke County -----	100.00
W. R. Tuck, Clarke County -----	100.00
Mrs. W. H. Dean, Clarke County -----	35.00
Class of Students at the School, Clarke County -----	74.89
A. H. Hodgson, Clarke County -----	50.00
Athens Elks, Clarke County -----	100.50
F. D. Tuck, Clarke County -----	35.00
Baptist Y. L. Missionary Society, Clarke County ----	100.00
W. W. Thomas, Clarke County -----	90.00
Athens Savings Bank, Clarke County -----	100.00
Turner and Hodgson; Clarke County -----	200.00



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Mrs. A. E. Deadwyler, Elbert County -----	50.00
Miss Lula Moore, Greene County -----	6.00
Mrs. Amanda McMullen, Hart County -----	100.00
R. N. White, Madison County -----	150.00
R. F. White, Madison County -----	100.00
Miss Maude Boggs, Madison County -----	25.00
Miss Bertha Stephens, Madison County -----	25.00
J. J. Clack, Morgan County -----	300.00
Rev. W. S. McCarthy, Morgan County -----	100.00
Mrs. Martha F. Harris, Oconee County -----	50.00
Mrs. J. S. Boynton, Oconee County -----	85.00
J. M. Smith, Oglethorpe County -----	50.00
Mrs. A. E. Launius, Oglethorpe County -----	100.00
Mrs. N. C. Reid, Putnam County -----	50.00
T. M. Green, Wilkes County -----	150.00
Miss Maude Barrett, Wilkes County -----	50.00
H. V. Pope, Wilkes County -----	150.00
J. A. Moss, Wilkes County -----	100.00
T. C. Ward, Wilkes County -----	50.00
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Total for the District -----	\$5,232.59
Amount paid students from the District -----	\$8,055.00

### Ninth District

Miss Jessie Norris, Habersham County -----	\$ 50.00
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Total for the District -----	\$ 50.00
Amount paid students from the District -----	\$1,425.00

### Tenth District

Miss P. F. Crawford, Columbia County -----	\$ 220.00
M. L. Duggan, Hancock County -----	150.00
J. M. Archer, Hancock County -----	150.00
F. G. Thomas, Hancock County -----	50.00
Miss Mary Battle, Jefferson County -----	50.00
W. C. Hauser, Jefferson County -----	100.00
Miss Jessie Hauser, Jefferson County -----	25.00
Miss Alice Brinkley, McDuffie County -----	50.00
Miss Sadie Johnson, Jefferson County -----	50.00
J. L. Fleming, Richmond County -----	335.00
W. F. Alexander, Richmond County -----	512.10
Miss Loula Young, Richmond County -----	50.00
T. J. Carswell, Richmond County -----	50.00
Miss Bessie Holt, Richmond County -----	50.00
Miss Isabelle Jordon, Richmond County -----	25.00

Miss Alma DeMore, Richmond County -----	25.00
Jno. M. Rogers, Washington County -----	50.00
Total for the District -----	\$1,942.10
Amount paid students from the District -----	\$3,320.00

**Eleventh District**

Mrs. M. H. Montgomery, Glynn County -----	\$ 50.00
N. H. Ballard, Glynn County -----	50.00
Miss Mamie N. Ross, Glynn County -----	50.00
Miss Emma Perry, Laurens County -----	35.00
J. W. Joiner, Laurens County -----	5.00
Miss Alberta Vason, Laurens County -----	10.00
Mrs. H. B. Summers, Laurens County -----	150.00
W. S. West, Lowndes County -----	50.00
Total for the District -----	\$ 400.00
Amount paid students from the District -----	\$1,640.00

**Miscellaneous Subscriptions**

Oswald Garrison Villard, New York -----	\$ 200.00
T. C. Newton, Washington, D. C. -----	50.00
Henry Fockner, Summit, N. J. -----	100.00
Mrs. Henry Villard, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. -----	50.00
Dormitory Manager, D. L. Earnest -----	1,994.40
Fred L. Wickam, Apalachicola, Fla. -----	65.00
Robert C. Ogden, New York -----	50.00
W. E. Jenkins, Memphis, Tenn -----	50.00
Mrs. Fannie J. Villard, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. -----	50.00

**1904-1905**

Augusta Orphans Home, J. L. Fleming, Pres. -----	\$ 101.25
Alexander, Wm. Felix -----	50.00
Atlanta Women's Press Club -----	50.00
Athens Savings Bank -----	50.00
Atlanta Federation of Clubs -----	50.00
Ballard, N. H., Brunswick, Ga. -----	50.00
Bernd, Florence, Macon, Ga. -----	45.00
Brinkley, Mrs. T. A., Thomson, Ga. -----	50.00
Clack, J. J., Atlanta, Ga. -----	100.00
Clark, Mrs. Lilla J., Cass Station, Ga. -----	50.00
Crawford, Miss P. F., Appling, Ga. -----	50.00
DeMore, Alma, Augusta, Ga. -----	25.00
Duggan, M. L., Sparta, Ga. -----	50.00
Edwards, L. F., Athens, Ga. -----	50.00
Egleston, Col. R. S., Mt. Zion, Ga. -----	50.00

Fleming, Jas. L. -----	50.00
Greene, T. M., Washington, Ga. -----	50.00
Hancock County Scholarship -----	50.00
Harvey, Sara, Thomasville, Ga. -----	85.00
Hauser, W. C., Wadley, Ga. -----	50.00
Hodgson, Asbury, Athens, Ga. -----	50.00
Hunter, J. A., Newnan, Ga. -----	50.00
Johnson, Jodie, Columbus, Ga. -----	50.00
Johnson, H. B., Atlanta, Ga. -----	50.00
Jones, Mrs. W. E., Waynesboro, Ga. -----	50.00
Lichtenstein, Mrs. S. H., Adrian, Ga. -----	50.00
Linder, Mrs. E. V., Octogan, Ga. -----	50.00
Moss, J. A., Tignall, Ga. -----	50.00
McCarty, W. S., Madison, Ga. -----	50.00
McMullen, Mrs. Amanda, Hartwell, Ga. -----	50.00
Newton, Thos. C., Washington, D. C. -----	85.00
Norris, Jessie, Toccoa, Ga. -----	50.00
Pioneer H. & L. Co., Julius Cohen, Athens, Ga. -----	200.00
Pope, H. B., Washington, Ga. -----	50.00
Ross, Mamie L., Brunswick, Ga. -----	50.00
Ruff, Ida, Atlanta, Ga. -----	50.00
Savannah Chapter U. D. C., Savannah, Ga. -----	100.00
Students Club, Columbus, Ga. -----	50.00
Summers, Mrs. H. B., Dublin, Ga. -----	100.00
Twiggs County, B. S. Fitzpatrick -----	50.00
VanBuren, J. R., Atlanta, Ga. -----	50.00
Villard, Mrs. Fannie, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. -----	50.00
Villard, Oswald Garrison, New York City -----	50.00
Ward, Sarah, Cork, Ga. -----	50.00
Ward, T. C., Washington, Ga. -----	50.00
White, B. N. -----	50.00
White, I. F., Danielsville, Ga. -----	50.00
Wilcox County -----	25.00
Woodward, J. A., Locust Grove, Ga. -----	100.00
Yoston Fund, Miss Mary Hogan, New York City -----	50.00











Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.  
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide  
Treatment Date: May 2011

**Preservation Technologies**  
A WORLD LEADER IN COLLECTIONS PRESERVATION

111 Thomson Park Drive  
Cranberry Township, PA 16066  
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